The New-York Times.

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OHIO POLITICS.

FORMER CAMPAIGNS—THE COMING CONTEST.

THE RECENT POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE STATE REVIEWED—THE APPROACHING ELECTION—CONFIDENCE OF THE REPUBLICANS—ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THEIR POSITION—CHARACTER OF THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, June 2, 1875.

For many years Ohio was strongly and steadily Republican. It was one of the pioneer Republican States. It was the blossom which ripened into rich fruit at Appomattox, for in the election of Salmon P. Chase as Governor in 1855 by 5,651 plurality the Republican Party first gave evidence in the West of that coming power which was to regenerate the nation. From 1855 to 1873, a period of eighteen years, Ohio was always Republican with the single exception of 1862, when, it will be remembered, the nation was dismayed for a moment by the reverses of the war. The same year which gave New-York Gov. Seymour afforded the anomaly of a Democratic majority of 5,560 in Ohio. During these years of Republican supremacy, while the party was always successful its numerical strength was by no means always the same. Its majorities ranged all the way from the 100,882 given John Brough in 1863 to 2,983 given R. B. Hayes over Thurman in 1867. But these were exceptional cases and were produced by causes which lay upon the surface of events. The first was due to the indignation excited by the nomination of Vallandigham by the Democrats, and the second to the negro suffrage amendment, which for the time cut down the Republican vote. During these years the average Republican majority in the State, leaving out these two years, was about 20,000. In order to show more clearly the political history of the State, it is now necessary to give the figures of the more recent elections. In 1871 Gen. Noyes had 238,293 votes to 218,105 cast for George W. McCook, a majority of 20,165. The next year Gen. Grant had for President, 281.852, and Mr. Greeley, 244,321, the majority for Grant being 37,531; but it should be remembered that at the October State election of this year the Republican majority was only about half as much. In 1873 came the first Republican reverse in eleven years. There were four candidates for Governor: Gen. Noyes, Republican; William Allen, Democrat; Stewart, Prohibitionist; and Collins, Independent. The result was the election of Allen, as everybody knows, but the vote was peculiar, and by no means fixed the political status of Ohio. Noyes had 213,837; Allen, 214,654; Stewart, 10,278, and Collins, 10,109. It will be seen that Allen had a plurality over Noyes of 817, but was in a minority on the whole vote of 15,570. Here were 20,387 votes, two-thirds of which were Republican, thrown away, and the fact is a sufficient proof of the existence of those people whom Halstead calls "Goody-Goodies." But if this election did not declare Ohio to be a Democratic State, that of 1874 had that significance, A. T. Wikoff being the leading candidate on the Republican ticket. William Bell, Jr., occupied the same place on the Democratic, while the Temperance element, of course, came out with a candidate. The vote was: Wikoff, 221,204; Bell, 238,406; Temperance, 7,815—giving Bell 17,202 over Wikoff, and a clear majority of 9,387.

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

This brief review of the political history of the State has been given to show in some degree what advantages and disadvantages are before the party in the coming contest, so far as the political chances are shown by the past. There are perhaps other disadvantages, but one is so great that no other need be mentioned. Ohio is a State to be redeemed. The Republicans enter upon the campaign with the load of two successive defeats, one of which was decisive. In ordinary times this would not be of serious consequence, and perhaps it is not now. Certainly it is not if the Republicans properly appreciate its gravity, as there is reason to believe they do. Still it is up-hill work to redeem a State, as the Democrats found in all the struggles of twenty years, and this element of the problem must be given due consideration. But happily for the Republicans, the Democrats have been kind enough to give them great help in this matter. They had the Legislature this last session, and they used it exactly as they said they would not, but as everybody knowing the history of the party in this State and not belonging to it believed they would. The Legislature was grossly, indecently partisan. They preached economy and practiced the most reckless extravagance. They talked of civil service reform, and busily employed themselves in turning out Republicans even from the most menial places to make room for their bummers. They multiplied public offices for the same purpose, and, to seem to have a virtue they had not, they let the debt increase in order to meet these increased expenses, thus hoping to make the people believe that they were practicing what they preached. At the dictation of the Catholic priesthood they passed the Gehan bill, which, according to Mr. Danford was their great achievement, for, he said, it gave them the right when they got into the Penitentiary of choosing their own spiritual advisers. But, with all this help and a great deal more from the Democrats, the Republicans must still work hard. Last year the current was strong against them, and no one can tell how it is running now. But the Republicans have several obvious advantages. First of all, is the excellent ticket which was nominated to-day, which is declared by every one to be one of unusual strength. Judge McIlvain, Attorney General Little, and Auditor Williams have already proved their eminent fitness for these positions. Of the new men, Thomas L. Young for Lieutenant Governor, John M. Milliken for Treasurer, and Peter Thatcher for Board of Public Works, are well known in their respective localities, are all popular, and represent strong interests. The matter of location, here as elsewhere, is one of no little consequence, and, here again, the convention was fortunate, for these candidates come respectively from Hamilton, Butler, and Cuyahoga. It would have done no harm to have placed a German on the ticket, and to have given Eastern Ohio a representative, but this defect, if it be one, is not serious. Concerning the head of the ticket, little need be said to introduce Rutherford B. Hayes to the public. An able lawyer with a large practice in Cincinnati, when the war broke out he entered the Army, and returned at its close a Brigadier General, with a reputation for ability and gallantry in the field second to none of the many valuable officers Ohio furnished the nation. Resuming the practice of his profession, he was not long permitted to remain in private life, being called to represent the Second District in Congress, and to the Governorship of the State, to which he was twice elected—the first time being in 1867, when he ran against Hon. A. G. Thurman, then the strongest Democrat in the State, and defeated him, although carrying the load of negro suffrage, as already said. Recently he removed to Fremont, in Sandusky County, where he now lives, and from which county he was nominated.

THE REPUBLICANS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Fortunate in their ticket and equally fortunate in their platform, the Republicans have another great advantage in that revival of their ancient spirit which is so apparent. No one was more surprised at the evidence of this fact which the convention afforded than the Republicans themselves. Not for many years, said those who have long fought in the front ranks, has there been so large a gathering, so much enthusiasm, so much determination to work, so much confidence in the future. Last year the Republican Party in Ohio was in a stupor akin to death. Nothing could rouse it, and the leaders, becoming discouraged by the failure of their first efforts, ceased trying. Nobody appeared at the State Convention but the delegates, and hardly more than a quorum of them. Those who did come looked as if they were attending a funeral. To put defeat beyond all doubt, there was a temperance plank, and the Republicans were forced, all through the canvass, to face the storm of odium which the crusaders had raised nearly everywhere in the State. This year was in every way the exact opposite. There was no temperance plank. There was no despondency. There was everywhere not only hope, but confidence. But it was not that dangerous overconfidence from which the party has suffered so much in the past, for every one seemed to know that there is hard work to be done, and a great deal of it, before victory can be secured. There will, of course, be a Prohibition ticket in the field, and it will probably poll at least as many votes as it did last year; but even this fact does not dishearten the Repulicans. It will only make them work the harder, and the eagerness to get to work will probably result in an early opening of the active campaign, which will be in the beginning of August. The State Committee selected to-day is a good one, and it will be organized by the re-election of Hon. A. T. Wikoff as Chairman and of Capt. Donaldson as Secretary, the latter succeeding Capt. Rodney Foos, who for the last seven years has filled the office with great ability, and now retires to attend to his private affairs. The first meeting of the committee will soon be held, when an active, aggressive campaign will be arranged, and, being intrusted to the capable management of Mr. Wikoff, nothing will be left undone to achieve that success which all hope for.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In some respects the Republicans of Ohio are better organized than those of most States, and their method in the formation and management of State Conventions might be adopted with profit elsewhere. The convention being based on a small constituency gives a large number of delegates, the convention of to-day having 547 members. The effect of bringing so many men together is that the condition of the party in the various counties is much more fully ascertained and interest in its doings more widely diffused. Under the system employed in most States, and particularly in Pennsylvania, this large number would prove unmanageable; but such is not the case here. For the purposes of organization the Congressional districts are used, the delegates from each meeting separately in places of which they are informed by printed programmes scattered everywhere in great profusion. In each of these conferences the delegates decide upon the Vice President, Secretary, and member of the Committee on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Resolutions, and the State Committee, to which it is entitled. Except in the choice of a President, the organization is really perfected before the convention meets, so that no time is wasted in these preliminaries. When the body is voting, counties instead of districts are used, and, on the call, one delegate casts for each county the number of votes to which it is entitled—of course after consultation with his colleagues. To facilitate this part of the business the Secretaries are provided with well-arranged tally-sheets and other blanks. In consequence of these excellent methods, the convention to-day finished its large amount of work by five o'clock, although there are eighty-eight counties in the State, and there was one ballot taken for Lieutenant Governor, three for Treasurer, and one for Public Works. Under the Pennsylvania plan of calling every delegate's name, it would have required at least two days to have got through with this work. It must be added, as another excellent feature of this system, that there is an abundant supply of printed diagrams of the Opera-house, containing the number of every seat, and on which the space allotted to each Congressional district is plainly marked by red lines. By the use of these diagrams all of that confusion which prevails in most conventions in regard to seats is prevented. These may be trivial details, but they are valuable in promoting harmony and smoothness in the discharge of a public duty, and have, therefore, an interest not only to politicians but to the general public.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, with cloudy weather and occasional rain. Variable winds and cool, cloudy weather now prevail on the lakes and in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, with rain in the former section; falling barometer, southerly winds, and clear, warm weather in the Gulf States; stationary pressure, higher temperature, clear weather, and southerly winds in the Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Omaha, Leavenworth, St. Paul, Vicksburg, and Louisville, and fallen at Cincinnati, Memphis, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain near the coast.

For the Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, south to east winds, warmer and generally clear weather, except possibly rain in Western Pennsylvania and New-York.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, occasional light rain, falling followed by rising barometer, stationary temperature, and clearing weather.

The Lower Missouri will probably rise; the Lower Ohio and the Lower Mississippi fall.

THE GRASSHOPPERS BEGIN THEIR WESTWARD FLIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—Our people generally observed the proclamation of Gov. Hardin yesterday. The grasshoppers began their flight westward yesterday morning in immense masses. Danger is apprehended in Kansas from the number which have gone over the border. Missouri will soon be free of hoppers.

OMAHA, Neb., June 4.—Reports recently received from those portions of the south-eastern part of Nebraska which have been severely afflicted by grasshoppers this Spring show that the grasshoppers are fast taking flight, going north-west. Immense clouds of them are seen daily very high in the air.

WASHINGTON.

THE LAST EFFORT TO INDUCE THE SIOUX TO MOVE.

A COMMISSION TO BE SENT TO NEGOTIATE FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE BLACK HILLS—THE CHIEFS TO LEAVE WASHINGTON FOR NEW-YORK TO-DAY—NO CLUE TO THE MONEY PACKAGE MISSING FROM THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4:—The Indians had another "pow-wow" at the Interior Department to-day, during which the same inquiries and explanations that have marked previous conferences took place. Secretary Delano undertook to illustrate the proposition of the Government with the aid of a large map, and as an additional inducement for them to sign the agreement to relinquish their hunting privilege promised to endeavor to induce Congress to grant them an additional $25,000. Their determination not to sign while here was not shaken by this promise, and their first lesson in geography failed to produce a visible impression. They will leave for New-York to-morrow, where they will remain for a couple of days previous to starting for their wigwams. The article of agreement will be taken with them for signature upon their arrival home. Secretary Delano informed them that a commission would be appointed to visit them to negotiate for the sale of the Black Hills, and should gold be discovered there by the scientific expedition sent out, a fair price will be paid them. Spotted Tail said it was not worth while talking about the hills now, as they would demand for them a very large price. The Secretary proposed for consideration in general council the cession of all their territory lying between the head waters of the Niobrara and the head waters of the Tongue River. This would open all western and north-western Wyoming to mining purposes, and confine the Sioux territory in Wyoming to the north-east corner. In exchange they are offered a strip of land thirty miles wide along the east side of the Missouri, from the north line of the Sioux reservation to a point on the river near Fort Randall.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

No evidence of a positive character has yet been discovered concerning the package of $47,000 stolen from the Treasury Department. It is generally admitted that the theft rests with the few persons charged with preparing money for shipment, and these are under strict surveillance by the secret service officers. It is supposed a clue to the theft has been obtained which will lead to results in a few days.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHANGE OF RECEIVING SHIPS AT NEW-YORK.

The United States steam-ship Colorado, the last flag-ship of the North Atlantic station, will, it is said, be stationed at New-York as the receiving ship at that port in place of the Vermont, which vessel will be used for the storage and transportation of coal for the Navy.

VIOLATIONS OF THE STEAM-BOAT LAW.

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department: It has recently been decided by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan that before the commencement in court of proceedings in cases of prosecution of steam vessels for non-compliance with the requirements of the laws relating to the inspection and equipment of such vessels there should be a seizure by a Government officer. Collectors and other chief officers of the Customs therefore are instructed to seize vessels in case they have become liable to seizure or forfeiture for any violation of the laws aforesaid, and if the penalty or fine incurred has not been paid to the proper officer. It is suggested, however, that prior to seizure, in cases where it is practicable, a report shall be made of the fact and the circumstances of each case, with the names of witnesses and the provisions of the law alleged to be violated, to the proper United States Attorney, to the end that his opinion may be obtained in regard to the action required.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW-YORK.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement showing the number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New-York during the month of May, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874: May, 1875, 9,319 males, 7.632 females—total, 16,951; May, 1874, 17,033 males, 12,785 females—total, 29,818; decrease in May, 1875, 7,714 males, 5,153 females.

The nationalities of the immigrants who arrived in May, 1875, were: England, 2,990; Scotland, 459; Wales, 33; Ireland, 5,226; Germany, 4,016; Austria, 616; Sweden, 1,108; Norway, 538; Denmark, 360; France, 309; Switzerland, 93; Spain, 36; Italy, 599; Holland, 197; Belgium, 42; Russia, 99; Poland, 34; Hungary, 108; Canada, 12; South America, 5; Central America, 7; Cuba, 24; Porto Rico and Sicily, 6 each; St. Croix, 3; Jamaica, Barbados, Bahamas, and India, 2 each; China, Nova Scotia, Brazil, Curacoa, Guatemala, Belize, Isle of Man, Australia, New-Zealand, and Armenia, 1 each; Bomat Sea, 1.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major Brantz Mayer, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Pacific, and ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md. Major Mayer having requested to be retired, the President has directed that he be retired from active service under the act of July 17, 1862, he having faithfully served until over sixty-two years of age. Capt. William Adams, Ordnance Storekeeper, has been relieved from duty at the Fortress Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, and ordered to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. First Lieut. T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry, has been relieved from his present duty and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Military Division of the Pacific for the First Cavalry.

THE HOLYOKE INQUEST.

VERDICT OF THE JURY—CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING SEVERELY CONDEMNED—THE DEAD CONFINED TO PERSONS WHO HAD OCCUPIED THE GALLERIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 4.—The Coroner's jury on the death of Fabian Moreau, as a representative victim of the Holyoke disaster, rendered their verdict this evening that he was burned to death in the French Catholic Church, May 27. The jury find that no blame is to be attached to any person in immediate connection with the fire by which this person and others came to their deaths, but they cannot too strongly condemn the almost criminal carelessness shown in the construction of the galleries and the means of egress therefrom. The testimony shows that the galleries had a seating capacity of 400 persons, and the only means of egress was one stairway about two and a half feet wide, leading by a turn to an outer door three feet wide. They find that all the deaths occurring at this fire were of persons seated in the galleries, the means of exit from the main floor of the house being ample, with all the doors opening outward. Considering the narrowness of the stairs, as compared with the seating capacity of the galleries, and the faulty construction of the same as to reaching them from above and below, the jury declare that the parties who built and suffered such a death-trap to stand should receive the unmeasured censure of the community. The jury further find that the direct cause of the fire, with its terrible sacrifice of human life, is attributable to the use of trimmings of laces, paper, &c., about the altar, and to the fact that the building was sheathed with pine sheathing, instead of being plastered. They strongly deprecate the use of such adornment and the use of such finish in places of public resort, and in conclusion would say to all corporations or persons owning or having in charge public halls or churches, "This sad calamity admonishes you to look well to the modes of exit from your buildings, for the public will not hold guiltless the man or men who, through carelessness or neglect, permit such a fearful scene to be repeated."

THE COAL MINERS.

RESUMPTION BY THE COLLIERIES FORCED TO STOP BY THE RIOTERS, UNDER MILITARY PROTECTION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 4.—All the collieries that were compelled to suspend work by the raiders resumed this morning, being assured of military protection. The citizens think it will be necessary to retain the troops for several days to insure a continuance of the work begun. There was an alarm, occasioned by firing of arms, in the upper end of Mahanoy City at midnight, and the troops were got ready for any emergency. The shots were fired by a mob of raiders. At Shenandoah quiet has prevailed since the arrival of the troops. The excitement continues in the vicinity of St. Clair, 1,000 men and boys being in line again this morning, coming from Glen Carbon, Heckscherville, and adjacent towns. At Wadesville the miners at work in Denning & Co.'s mines were driven from their work by the strikers.

Adjt. Gen. Latta arrived here from Philadelphia last night, and was met at the depot by Gen. Sigfried, and during the night the two officers were closeted together and fully discussed the affairs and situation. This morning they went by a special train to Shenandoah and Mahanoy City to make the necessary arrangements for the campaign.

THE DISTURBANCES AT ST. CLAIR.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 4.—Dispatches received here from St. Clair confirm the previous report that the miners at Denning & Co.'s colliery had been compelled to stop work, and that the raiders would probably visit that city to parade.

Later.—Five hundred men assembled at New-Castle, and, after stopping the men at work at Denning's, tore out the large coal-washing machine. It is reported that two St. Clair soldiers have been shot at Shenandoah, but the correctness of the statement is not known at present.

OTHER COLLIERIES STOPPED—RESOLUTION TO CONTINUE THE STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 4—Midnight.—In addition to Downing's colliery, reported this morning as being stopped, Davis' colliery was also visited and the men at work compelled to suspend. Considerable excitement prevailed at Minersville to-day, the mob passing through that place on their way to Wolf Creek, to stop the collieries in that vicinity.

At Shenandoah to-day a party of men in ambush attacked a watchman at the Centennial Colliery. He immediately returned the fire, and, he says, wounded one of the party. The presence of the military inspires more confidence.

A mass meeting of the working men was held in the afternoon and it was resolved to continue the strike, they being guaranteed money, provisions, &c., by the Wyoming and Luzerne men, who are to resume work at the ten per cent. reduction. The meeting was large.

At Mahanoy City to-day bodies of men were seen lurking in the outskirts of the town. Another train was placed at the disposal of troops, should it be found necessary to move them.

John Welsh, President of the Miners' Union, and John Siney, President of the National Association, arrived at Mahanoy City this evening, accompanied by other prominent members of the Working Men's Benevolent Association.

At Mount Carmel an attempt was made to burn J. Holt's Hotel. The fire was discovered in time to save the building. Coal-oil had been thrown around the premises. There is much uneasiness there. The force of watchmen at the breakers has been increased, in anticipation of attempts being made to fire them to-night.

Gen. Latta has gone to Harrisburg.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNMENT OVER SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—PROBABLE ELECTION OF A GOVERNOR ON TUESDAY.

CONCORD, N. H., June 4.—The House met at 10 A. M. The only business of any importance was the introduction of a resolution, which was passed without a dissenting voice, instructing the Speaker to request the Superior Court to name as early a day as possible for a hearing of the Senatorial question; also, to allow both sides to be represented by counsel with briefs and arguments. The House adjourned to 4 P. M. Monday, June 7.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature most of the members have gone home for a brief recess. The excitement has subsided and both parties are resting on their arms. Chief Justice Cushing and associates, Messrs. Ladd and Smith, of the Supreme Court, are in town, but the day for a hearing has not yet been assigned. Both parties are confident of a decision in their favor. Meanwhile, it is considered probable that the five seceding Senators will come back at the assembling of the Senate on Tuesday, and that an election for Governor will take place.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Morristown, N. J., on Thursday night, destroyed two barns, owned by Philip Welch, in the centre of the town. Two horses, owned by Frank Freeman and J. L. Stout, and another owned by Hunt & Hibler, butchers, were consumed, together with a quantity of hay and straw, harness, sleighs, wagons, and other property. Several horses and wagons were saved. The loss is about $4,000; partially insured.

A dwelling house on North street, Springfield, Mass., owned by Horace Wheeler and occupied by A. J. Chapin, was damaged to the extent of $2,000 by fire, yesterday afternoon. Coming so soon after the great fire of Sunday, it caused much excitement. The insurance men are rapidly adjusting the losses by Sunday's fire. The Fire and Marine Company, of Springfield, loses only about $10,500.

An alarm of fire was caused at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by the explosion of a half-barrel of kerosene oil in the yard of the grocery store of Charles Umlands, No. 1,220 Third avenue. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the sparks from a neighboring blacksmith's forge falling on the barrel, causing trifling damage.

Fire was discovered at 12:30 this morning in Rosenkranz's frame building on Spring street, adjoining Fellows' drug store, Newton, N. J., and at last accounts was still burning. The building is occupied by Simpson, dealer in stoves and tin-ware. There is no insurance on the building.

The house of Mrs. Jane Kershaw, at Weavertown, near Paterson, N. J., was damaged by fire last night to the extent of about $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a Midland Railway train.

The old Penitentiary building at Salem, Oregon, with several of the adjoining shops, was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is $20,000.

The woods in various parts of the Province of Nova Scotia are on fire. No serious damage has yet occurred.

THE STORM IN THE WEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—The damage done to the various railroads by the late storm is being rapidly repaired. The Pan-handle trains are running regularly, and the Bee Line resumed its regular trains last night. The other roads, excepting the Indianapolis and Vincennes, Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago, and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Roads, are transferring passengers at the breaks. The water in the northern part of the city has subsided.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 57⅜; Mexican, 21¼; Gould & Curry, 17; Best & Belcher, 46; Savage, 100; Chollar, 77; Hale & Norcross, 40; Crown Point, 32¾; Yellow Jacket, 77; Imperial, 7½; Empire, 5; Kentuck, 13½; Belcher, 28; Consolidated Virginia, 412½; Alpha, 18¼; Sierra Nevada, 11; California, 59; Bullion, 45½; Segregated Belcher, 85; Overman, 64; Julia, 10¾; Caledonia, 15½.

CANAL-BOAT OWNERS' MEETING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—A meeting of canal-boat owners was held to-night, at which seventy-five boat owners, representing 200 boats, signed an agreement not to carry wheat for less than eight cents, and other freights in proportion. The city is to be canvassed to-morrow for other names to be added, until enough are obtained to control freights, so that sufficient rates can be obtained to pay for running the boats. A further meeting will be held to-morrow.

THE TURF.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY'S MEETING—FIVE RACES TO BE RUN—PROBABILITY OF A FINE DAY'S SPORT—THE STARTERS AND THE POOL SELLING.

The Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club will be held to-day, and five events will be decided. All of them have large fields of horses, and the indications are that a grand day's sport will be witnessed if the weather holds good. The interest excited in the meeting this year is far greater than ever before, and the Jockey Club has done all in its power to meet the requirements of the occasion. To open the ball, a three-quarter dash for all ages has been placed first on the programme, and seven horses have been entered, all of them known to possess great speed. There is Madge, with 105 pounds, who has the fastest three-quarters of a mile on record to her credit; Minnie Mac, with 111 pounds; Joe Donahue's Spindrift, with 118 pounds; Coffee's B. F. Carver, with 114 pounds; Inspiration, with 105 pounds; Mate, with 118 pounds, and Searcher, with 90 pounds. It will be remembered that the latter colt ran a mile at Lexington this Spring in 1:41¾. With these entries a very fair three-quarter dash and a close and exciting contest may be expected. The second race on the cards is the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and $10 if declared, one mile and a quarter. There were fifty-three nominations, and nineteen of them declared out. There will be fourteen starters, viz.: M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, 131 pounds; R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster, three years, by Warminster, out of imported Stolen Kisses, 92 pounds; Charles S. Lloyd's br. g. Court Hampton, four years, by Hampton Court, out of Echo, 98 pounds; Robert Cathcart, Jr.'s, b. g. Kadi, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 114 pounds; John M. Harney's b. f. Osage, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 100 pounds; John Hunter's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, by Leamington, out of imported Pussy, 90 pounds; D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, 90 pounds; Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 100 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, 96 pounds; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 117 pounds; D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, 5 years, by Australian, out of Heiress, 102 pounds, and Johnson & Harbeck's ch. f. Australind, 3 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter. The third race is the great event of the day, the Withers Stake for three-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; one mile. There are fifty-eight nominations, two of which are void by the death of the subscriber. Fourteen stables were announced last night to be represented at the post, and there will probably be at least eighteen colts to face the starter. Puryear & Co. have three nominations—Warwick, by Leamington, out of Minnie Minor; Meco, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, and a br. c. by Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon. Doswell & Cammack will be represented by Retriever, by Abd-el-Kader, out of Fannie Washington; Consignee, by Lexington, out of imported Cairn Gorme, and Invoice, by Lexington, out of Volga. Mr. Belmont has six entries, and he will probably be represented by Orphan Boy, by Lexington, out of imported Spiletta; Babylon, by Kentucky, out of imported Babta, and Rhadamanthus, by Leamington, out of Nemesis. D. D. Withers has three imported ones—Athlete, by Gladiateur; Castinette, by Marsyas, out of Cachuca, and b. f. by Gladiateur, out of Battaglia. John H. Chamberlin will start Lord Zetland, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardis, and, probably, Scramble, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle. D. McDaniel has Jo Cerns, by Australian, out of Bettie Ward, and ch. c. by Enquirer, out of Leisure. H. P. McGrath will start Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, and Aristides, by Leamington, out of Sarong. John M. Harney will start Ozark, by Pat Malloy, out of imported Sunny South, and Alton, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela. J. A. Grinstead has four engaged, and he will probably start D'Artagnan, by Lightning, out of Zingara, and Gold Mine, by imported Australian, out of Income. Robinson & Morgan have Bob Woolley, by Leamington, out of Item. W. Cottrill will start Ascension, by Australian, out of Lilly Ward. Pierre Lorillard has three entries, and will start Sangara, by Beadsman, out of Girasol, and A. B. Lewis & Co. will be represented by Fannie Johnson, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Betsy Hunter, and Victor, by Vandal, dam by Brown Dick. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and three-quarters, and the entries are Springbok, 5 years, 114 pounds; Donnybrook, 5 years, 114 pounds; Milner, 3 years, 87 pounds; Big Sandy, 3 years, 87 pounds, and Bigtellow, 4 years, 108 pounds. The concluding race of the day is a selling race, with the usual allowances, over one mile and a half. This has Mattie W., 98 pounds; Resolute, 104 pounds; Scratch, 103 pounds; Lightheels, 90 pounds; and the Hoaxer, 98 pounds. The American Jockey Club room and the Turf Exchange were excessively crowded last night, and the speculation on the above races was very animated. The rates obtained were as follows:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

	Jockey Club Rooms.		Turf Exchange.
Madge	$50	$100	$50
Mate	30	40	35
Searcher	35	55	40
Minnie Mac	15	20	15
Spindrift	10	25	20
B. F. Carver	10	20	15
Inspiration	15	20	10
Total	$165	$275	$185

FORDHAM HANDICAP.

	Club rooms.	Turf Exchange.
Preakness	$40	$100
Josie B.	15	40
Survivor	10	40
Cariboo	10	30
Kadi	8	..
Selaps	5	..
Bayminster	5	..
Century	5	..
Audubon	5	25
Court Hampton	5	..
Australind	5	15
Osage	2	..
Field	..	40
Total	$115	$310

WITHERS STAKES.

	Club Rooms.		Exchange.
McGrath	$50	$100	$200
McDaniel	25	35	75
Belmont	15	15	5
Puryear	10	15	..
Doswell & Cammack	5	10	10
Cottrill	15	15	50
Chamberlin	25	25	30
P. Lorillard	5		..
Examiner	5		25
Withers	5		..
Grinstead	5		30
Harney	5		..
Robinson & Morgan	5		25
Field	..	..	40
Total	$175	$215	$530

MILE AND THREE QUARTERS.

	Club-rooms.		Exchange.
Springbok	$250	$70	$100
Big Sandy	50	15	20
Bigtellow	50	15	40
Milner	35	10	15
Donnybrook	15	5	10
Total	$400	$115	$185

SELLING RACE—MILE AND A HALF.

	Club-rooms.	Exchange.
Resolute	$40	$50
Scratch	15	25
Lightheels	15	15
Mattie W.	10	20
Hoaxer	5	12
Total	$85	$122

TROTTING.

SPRING MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

The Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association was brought to a close yesterday in a most successful manner. The weather being fine there was a very large attendance of spectators. In fact, there were more people present than on any of the previous days. There were two races on the card, besides the unfinished race of Thursday, which created so much excitement. When it was postponed on account of darkness, Lady Blanche had two beats to her credit, Effie Dean two, and J. G. Blaine two. All the others had been ruled out, and these three had been left to struggle for the deciding heat. Hiram Howe appeared behind Lady Blanche, and she was the favorite at $70, J. G. Blaine bringing $30 and Effie Dean $20. There was a good start, and Blanche led to the quarter pole, but Blaine passed her before reaching the half mile, and coming away, won easily.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, LONG ISLAND, Thursday and Friday, June 3 and 4.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $600 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third horse.

M. Carroll's blk. g. James G. Blaine	1	4	1	7	6	3	1
George Jones' b. m. Lady Blanche	2	1	5	6	3	1	2
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Effie Dean	3	2	3	1	1	2	3
J. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorritt	6	5	8	2	2	r. o.	
F. J. Nodine's b. m. Volunteer Maid	8	9	2	8	7	r. o.	
R. J. Slater's b. g. Carrollton	9	7	4	4	5	r. o.	
J. H. Phillips' br. f. Compeer	4	6	7	9	8	r. o.	
W. Lovell's s. g. Clifton	5	3	6	3	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.38	1:15	2:28¾
Second heat	.38½	1:14½	2:28¼
Third heat	.38	1:13½	2:29¾
Fourth heat	.39	1:15	2:31¼
Fifth heat	.39	1:16	2:32
Sixth heat	.38	1:15½	2:33½
Seventh heat	.38½	1:15¼	2:30¾

THE 2:34 RACE.

The first regular race of the day was the 2:34 class, which had sixteen entries, and thirteen of them appeared. In the pools Amy was the favorite at $125; Ned Forrest bringing $55, and the field $125. Amy won the race in three straight heats, showing a decided superiority over her competitors. She developed a remarkable turn of speed, taking the lead in each heat and never losing it throughout.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Friday, June 4.—Purse, $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:34; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $900 to first horse, $450 to second, and $150 to third.

M. Carroll's b. m. Amy	1	1	1
J. J. Bowen's r. g. Honest Harry	2	3	2
A. B. De Hart's br. m. Hannah D.	3	2	5
M. Roden's ch. g. Dan Bryant	5	7	3
Wright & Norcross' blk. g. Ned Forrest	8	4	4
W. S. Thoms' r. g. Fred Tyler	4	5	6
R. J. Anderson's r. m. Rosa Sonberg	13	6	11
John Traut's s. m. Lady Whitman	7	9	8
B. Mace's r. m. Linnie Case	10	12	7
G. Y. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	9	10	10
J. Murphy's b. g. Matt Tanner	11	11	9
H. Harris' br. m. Lady Woods	6	8	dis.
T. K. Cline's s. g. Honest Mack	12	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37	1:11¾	2:29¼
Second heat	.37¾	1:11½	2:26½
Third heat	.36¾	1:12	2:25½

THE 2:29 RACE.

The closing race of the day and meeting was the 2:29 class, which had ten entries, and the starters were Ella Madden, Arthur, Frank J., and Annie Collins. Frank J. was the favorite at $120, Annie Collins bringing $45, and the field $60. Frank J. was never headed in the race, although pushed by Ella Madden and Arthur. Annie Collins cast a shoe in the third heat and was distanced.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:29; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $900 to first horse, $450 to second, and $150 to third.

J. H. Batcheler's d. g. Frank J.	1	1	1
J. H. Phillips' br. m. Ella Madden	2	3	2
Dan Mace's blk. g. Arthur	3	4	3
W. H. Crawford's b. m. Annie Collins	4	2dis	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.38½	1:15	2:29
Second heat	.36½	1:12½	2:26½
Third heat	.37½	1:14	2:28

THE DETROIT TEMPLARS.

THE VISITING KNIGHTS SERENADE VICE PRESIDENT WILSON—INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES—EXHIBITION DRILL TO-DAY.

The only commandery of Knights Templar remaining in New-York yesterday of those who visited the City to take part in the dedicatory services of the Masonic Temple, was Detroit Commandery No. 1, of Detroit, Mich. They received many calls from the Sir Knights of this City at their headquarters at the Grand Central Hotel, and were the recipients of numberless kindnesses and attentions from the friends they have made during their stay.

Roll-call was held at 9 A. M., and the members of the commandery afterward visited the different objects of interest in the City according to their choice. In the evening Grand Master Thorne and several members of the Grand Lodge called and made arrangements for the parade to-day. The band accompanying the Detroit Commandery afterward gave a serenade to Vice President Wilson, who is stopping at the same hotel. He was called on for a response, and appeared on the balcony, Eminent Commander J. E. Saxton said: "Ladies, gentlemen, and Sir Knights, I have the honor to present to you the Vice President of the United States."

Vice President Wilson said: "Gentlemen, I am grateful to you for this expression of your regard, and I tender to you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the compliment you pay me. I have heard with the greatest pleasure the high praise bestowed upon the commandery with which this band is connected. You have found, gentlemen, in this commercial capital of the country a full recognition of your excellence, and have received a full measure of the courtesy and kindness which New-York always tenders to its friends. It has been my fortune to have just traveled widely through the country, and I have received everywhere similar expressions of kindness and compliment, tendered not simply to me, but to the part of the country with which I am identified. We are living at a time when we have just entered into the celebrations of great events connected with our Revolutionary era. These celebrations have already begun at Lexington and Concord, and are to be soon continued at Bunker Hill. They should arouse not only a spirit of patriotism, but also, what your visit is eminently calculated to promote, the good will of one section of the country for every other section. I am glad to hear and see growing up all over our land not only a spirit of patriotism and a regard for liberty and freedom for all people, regardless of race or condition, but a pride in our flag, in our country, and the section of country to which we belong, and I look with confident expectation for the future of the country. I am sure you will return to your Western homes feeling that you have been received with open hands and generous hearts. I am sure I express the sentiments of others, the citizens of New-York especially, who have witnessed your devotion to your order, and who will send you home with their kind regards and blessings. I thank you for your compliment and for this sweet music, and bid you all good-night." Three cheers were given for the Vice President, and the company slowly dispersed.

This morning roll-call of the commandery is ordered at 9 A. M., and again at 3 P. M. After the morning roll-call a delegation will accept an invitation to visit several of the new buildings of the City. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Palestine Commandery No. 18 is ordered to assemble, in full dress, at their asylum. They will march thence to the Grand Central Hotel, and escort the Detroit Commandery to Union square, where the latter will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, and will give an exhibition of drill for which they are so famous. They will then be escorted by Palestine Commandery to the foot of Twenty-third street, and will take a special train of Pullman cars, at 7 P. M., to Niagara Falls, via the Erie Railway. They will remain at Niagara Falls over Sunday, and start on Monday morning for Detroit.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Capt. William H. Brown, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, committed suicide under very distressing circumstances, yesterday afternoon, at No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street. Capt. Brown was thirty years old, of fine appearance and distinguished family. He was a most promising officer, and his record of service during the late war was good. On Thursday evening his intimate friend Col. W. G. Rankin found him very despondent, and on asking him what was the matter, was told by Brown that he felt out of sorts, but would be all right in a little while. He invited Col. Rankin to call on him yesterday, which the Colonel did in company with a friend, Mr. Costa, and on knocking at the door of Brown's room, heard him answer, in an indistinct voice, "Come in." On entering, Brown was found lying on the floor, in a partially undressed state, bleeding profusely from a terrible gash in the throat, which had severed all the smaller vessels. Two razors and a strop were on the floor beside him, and he held in his right hand a broken gold neckchain. He recognized Col. Rankin at once and said: "It is no use sending for a doctor. He can do me no good. It is all over. I have no one to live for now." Recovering himself for a moment, he added: "I have swallowed a ring I wish you to get." Col. Rankin and Mr. Costa at once sent for Dr. Hoff, who sewed up the wound, and bestowed upon the unfortunate officer all the medical care possible under the circumstances. Shortly after 5 o'clock, however, Capt. Brown was seized with a sudden convulsion, and in his agonized struggle burst open the sewed-up wound. He immediately began to sink, and died from hemorrhage soon after. Deputy Coroner Leo was notified, and gave a permit for the removal of the body to Rapelyea's undertaking establishment in the Bowery, where a post-mortem examination will be made to-day.

PROBABLE MURDER ON SIXTH AVENUE.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night an altercation took place, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, between Philip Smythe, aged twenty-three years, of No. 121 West Seventeenth street, and Michael Donohoe, aged twenty-one years, of No. 111 West Fifteenth street, during which Donohoe stabbed Smythe twice in the left side, inflicting serious if not fatal wounds. The injured man was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, and thence to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. From what could be ascertained as to the cause of the quarrel, it appeared that while the wife of Donohoe was walking up Sixth avenue she was insulted by Smythe. Donohoe was locked up.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A STEAMER ASHORE ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT AND OFF AGAIN.

LONDON, June 4.—The steam-ship Steinmann, from New-York May 19, for Antwerp, went ashore near Niton, Isle of Wight, but floated off and proceeded. She sustained no damage.

SCOTTISH PEERS MADE PEERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, June 5—6 A. M.—The Earls of Home and Dalhousie, and Viscount Grey, of Scotland, have been raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom.

GERMANY.

THE ORDER OF CIVIL MERIT CONFERRED BY THE EMPEROR ON MR. BANCROFT AND MR. LONGFELLOW.

BERLIN, June 5.—The Emperor William has conferred the order of Civil Merit on Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, and Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, of America.

FRANCE.

PILGRIMS TO THE SHRINE AT PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

PARIS, June 4.—Twenty thousand pilgrims visited the shrine at Paray-le-Monial today. The Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Orleans, and other distinguished prelates were present.

SPAIN.

REPULSE OF A CARLIST FORCE OF TWO THOUSAND MEN.

MADRID, June 4.—The Carlist General Saballs, with 2,000 men, has attacked Blanco, and been repulsed, with a loss of sixty killed.

FIRE ON THE STEAMER CRESCENT CITY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE STEAMER FROM DESTRUCTION—BURSTING OF A BOILER FLUE, BLOWING THE FIRE IN THE COAL BUNKERS—ADMIRABLE COOLNESS AND COURAGE OF THE OFFICERS, AND DISCIPLINE OF THE CREW.

HAVANA, June 3.—The steamer Crescent City, Capt. Curtis commanding, from New-York, arrived here yesterday afternoon. On Tuesday, at 7:30 P. M., when the steamer was opposite Sombrero Light some flues in the forward boiler burst. The steam escaped into the furnaces and threw the burning cinders from three of them into the coal bunkers. The coal instantly took fire and the bunkers were soon in a blaze, the flames rising ten feet and rushing through the ventilator to the upper deck. The engineers closed the ventilator before the woodwork above was ignited. When the alarm was given, owing to the admirable discipline maintained by Capt. Curtis, every man was at the post designated for him beforehand for such emergencies in less than two minutes. In three minutes three streams of water were pouring on the fire, and within ten minutes the flames were extinguished. The Chief Engineer closed the door of the engine-room to prevent a draught of air, and locked himself in with his men, while the Captain directed the hosemen where to play upon the fire. Some of the men, by his order, removed the furniture from the saloons so as to leave the fire nothing to feed upon should it spread. Preparations were also made to run the steamer ashore in case of necessity; but the fire did not extend beyond the engine-room from the moment the ventilator and door were closed.

The passengers give the highest praise to the Captain and Chief Engineer for their coolness, courage, and presence of mind, and to the crew for the promptness and order with which they acted.

CUBA.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC NOT ALLOWED TO LAND.

HAVANA, June 2, via KEY WEST, June 4.—The Argentine transport Ping, with seventy-two political prisoners, arrived here on Saturday from Montevideo, making the passage in ninety-four days. The prisoners comprised those who were implicated in the Flores rebellion. Among them, it is reported, are the two sons of Flores and several persons who had been banished from Cuba in former years as enemies of Spain. The Government refused to permit the prisoners to land, alleging as a reason for this action the informality of the ship's papers, the Ping being in reality a Spanish merchant bark, which had been chartered by the Argentine Government. Captain General Valmaseda has telegraphed to Madrid for instructions, and the Ping remains under the guns of a Spanish iron-clad. Twenty-five of the prisoners were allowed to embark on the steamer City of Mexico, which left for New-York to-day. Some of the prisoners are represented to have been men of wealth and position in the Argentine Republic.

INSURGENTS REPULSED AT LAS TUNAS—THE SCHOONER MARY CHILTON.

HAVANA, June 3.—A body of 400 insurgents attempted to enter the town of Las Tunas on the 25th ult. They were driven back with a loss as far as known of three killed and several wounded. The garrison lost three killed.

The naval authorities having charge of the abandoned schooner Mary Chilton, which has been floated, are prepared to turn her over to the proper parties.

MEXICO.

THE SPANISH LEGATION NOT RECOGNIZED—THE CHANGE IN SPAIN NOT YET OFFICIALLY COMMUNICATED—MINING INTERESTS.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 21—via HAVANA, June 3.—The *Diario* officially reports the status of the Spanish Legation in Mexico as follows: King Alfonso failed to notify President Lerdo of his accession to the throne. The Spanish Government has stated that the letter announcing the fact miscarried, and that a duplicate would be forwarded. As neither the original letter nor the copy has arrived, the Spanish Legation is not recognized. When the document arrives the Mexican Government will take such action as it considers required.

Congress has voted an appropriation of $30,000 to meet the expenses of a proper representation of Mexico at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

Quicksilver has been found in abundance in the Zacatecas mines, which are yielding $115 to the quintal. The journals say that the productiveness of the Huetzco mines will prove a check to the Rothschilds' quicksilver monopoly.

The Vera Cruz and Jalapa Railroad is rapidly approaching completion.

SUIT AGAINST A CONNECTICUT RAILROAD.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4.—Three suits of foreclosure were recently brought against the Air Line Railroad Company, the first by Charles Dana *et al.*, of New York, first mortgage bondholders; the second by the State Treasurer, to recover possession of the road, and the third was a bill of foreclosure by the State Treasurer on the first mortgage bonds. A hearing was had to-day before Judge Granger, in the Superior Court, and a decree of foreclosure was passed, to take effect June 12, 1875. A charter for a new company has been granted, and the sums due the several parties are to be paid out of the first earnings of the new road.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 4.—A committee was formed here this evening, of which ex-Congressman H. Boardman Smith is the head, to make arrangements for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead, nearly 3,000 of whom lie buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery here.

SILVER FOR CURRENCY.

THE NEW COINAGE LAW.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT BY DR. LINDERMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT—THE DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF SILVER—THE GERMAN DEMAND FOR GOLD—A THOUSAND MILLIONS OF GOLD WITHHELD FROM CIRCULATION—THE EFFECT ON AMERICAN FINANCIAL QUESTIONS—EXCESSIVE ISSUES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 1, 1875.

The law enacted last Winter providing for the substitution of silver subsidiary coins for the fractional currency has been the theme of a great deal of interesting and important discussion. The first question asked was, could the substitution be made? The actuaries and arithmeticians made calculations based on the relative values of gold and silver, showing that, with the gold premium not above eleven or twelve per cent., silver coins could easily keep their place in circulation. The difference between gold and paper currency was then only a very little greater than the difference between gold and silver, and several times during the previous year it had been even less. The general answer to the question was that, in all probability, by the time the necessary coins could be manufactured there would be no obstacles in the way of the successful execution of the law. In the meantime, the gold premium has increased, and remains to the present time at a rate which would cause the withdrawal from circulation of silver coins as fast as they could be issued. The conditions of currency values necessary for the issue of silver and its maintenance in circulation, seem to be receding, rather than approaching. The Government has, however, gone forward as rapidly as possible with the preparations for exchanging silver for fractional currency, and, under favorable conditions, could probably begin the substitution early in the Fall. With gold at 116, any beginning would have as foolish an end as came to Judge Richardson's scheme for resuming specie payments without letting the country know it. The questions growing out of the enactment of the law have grown broader, and a great many more facts must be considered than entered into the first series of arithmatical investigations.

There can be no greater interest taken anywhere in the investigation of the important problem than in the Treasury Department, and by those officers especially charged with the details of the preparations for the execution of the law. For information on the subject, your correspondent therefore called upon Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, and obtained from him the following statement, embracing many interesting facts which are made the basis of a broad and general discussion of the peculiar and exceptional conditions of money and currency values, in several great nations, and their influence upon the gold premium in the United States now and prospectively in the future.

THE GERMAN MONEY LAW OF 1871.

Near the close of the year 1871 a law was enacted by the German Empire providing for the establishment of a new money of account, a change from silver to the gold standard, and the concurrent circulation of the then existing legal tender or standard silver coins, and the gold coins to be issued to represent the new money of account until the former could be called in and sold as bullion to other countries. This plan appeared very well on paper, but disregarded the well-settled principle that a legal tender money of inferior value will always expel from circulation money of superior intrinsic value, and when attempted to be put into practical operation was found to be full of difficulties. One of its results is described in the following extract from the London *News*, of the 12th inst.:

> It is stated as a curious illustration of the abnormal condition of the exchange between this country and Germany at the present time, that quite lately a parcel of the new twenty-mark pieces lately issued in Germany, and which are now coming over to England in the ordinary course of business, was offered to the agents employed by the German Government to purchase gold for coinage purposes in this market. The offer was declined, but immediately after the coins were melted, and the same gold was bought as bars to be recoined which had been refused in the shape of coin. Thus a double current of bullion is kept up between this country and Germany, the new gold coming over here as fast as it is issued, and the German Government then being at the trouble and expense of buying more gold in this market and putting it through their mints. Apparently the Government dares not face the evil of a stringent money market, which would be the result of calling in the old silver, although it is quite clear that the complete introduction of the new system is impossible without some such rigorous step.

In changing from silver to the gold standard, Germany in effect gave notice that its immense accumulation of silver would, in a few years at most, be turned over to other nations. The consequence was an immediate discount in part of the measure—so far as it was likely to affect the relative value of gold and silver—and a fall in the value of silver sufficient to render the substitution of a gold currency quite impracticable.

The greater the decline in the value of silver, the more difficult and expensive the execution of the new monetary system of Germany becomes, and it is quite safe to say that unless a more rapid withdrawal of the legal tender silver coins takes place, the experienced London bullion brokers and exchange dealers will continue to reap a rich harvest.

The German plan was based on the belief that the surplus silver would be gradually absorbed by the countries of the double standard, viz., France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, but those countries soon stopped the influx of silver, by limiting the amount to be taken by their mints during each year. Recourse was then had to those vast regions known to commerce as the "East," and large quantities of silver were shipped to and sold in Calcutta and Bombay, and by the exchange which it gave was the chief cause of the recent powerful hold of the Germans on the British gold market. The effect of the efforts of Germany to rid herself of silver has been to lower the value, until it is now something less than at any previous time within the period of authentic history, and that metal will, in the opinion of competent judges, meet with a further and very gradual decline, but not to an extent to interfere with its employment as "money." It is still the favorite coin of China and the Indies, and the standard of value of Russia and Austro-Hungary, and some other countries of less note, and in countries of the gold standard it is employed for the subsidiary coinage.

UNITED STATES COINAGE ACTS.

The proper authorities in the United States appear to have had as early as 1872 a correct conception of the consequences likely to follow the action of Germany in changing from silver to the gold standard, and in the Coinage act of 1873 gold was in effect declared to be the standard of value, and the legal-tender silver dollar abolished. In the same act, and for the purpose of finding a market for the increasing production of silver in the United States, provision was made for the coinage of a trade coin specially designed for the China market. Subsequently another measure, and one which is calculated to have an important bearing on the value of silver, was adopted. We refer to the law providing for the substitution of silver coin in the place of the fractional currency. The decline in the value of silver will not, it is hoped, have to go much further to meet the appreciation of United States legal-tender notes, which should follow their gradual withdrawal and cancellation, and a moderate revival of business in this country. All doubts as to the practicability of maintaining the circulation of silver will in that contingency disappear, and it is quite probable that, soon after the substitution is well under way, and full provision made for meeting the demands of China for the trade dollar, the depreciation of silver will be arrested, and especially if countries like Russia and Austria should, in view of the existing plethora of that metal, prepare for the resumption of specie payments by the gradual retirement of their present forced circulation of irredeemable notes. It is important to observe in this connection that the paper roubles of Russia and the paper florins of Austria are, by the terms of their issue, expressly payable in silver. The same authority which made them so payable may, if it chooses hereafter, make them redeemable in gold; but such a thing is not at all probable, as Governments struggling to place themselves upon a sound financial basis will, where it does not involve a violation of faith, always fulfill their promises to pay in the least valuable of the two precious metals.

It may be said by those who regard the finance law of the last session of Congress as a sham, that the legal tenders have depreciated since its passage. It is true that gold is selling higher or greenbacks lower at the present time than when the law was enacted, but the cause is certainly not the withdrawal and destruction, under its provisions of legal tender notes to the extent of more than $6,000,000, or the certainty of more or less contraction of such notes in the future. On the contrary, the causes are to be found in the German demand for gold for coinage, and the hoarding of it to a large amount by the Bank of France preparatory to an early redemption of its notes in coin. The large amount of unemployed currency at the commercial centres of the Union, which is due in a great measure to the general depression of business throughout the country, has also tended to stimulate in various ways the demand for gold. It is difficult to determine the extent of the German demand for gold in the future, but it is apparent that the decline in the value of silver cannot go much further without rendering an intermission of the gold issue in that Empire necessary, and, at all events, the plan has progressed to a point at which further hoarding becomes impracticable, and that is a matter of great importance. The coffers of the Bank of France are full to overflowing, preparatory to the redemption of its notes, and whenever the apprehensions of impending war between Germany and France disappear, a large amount of hoarded coin will enter into the channels of circulation, and that it will remain in circulation there can be no doubt, since all estimates agree in placing the amount of specie in France as largely in excess of the total paper money outstanding.

Unless the official statements and estimates of the best authorities are to be disregarded, the amount of gold withheld from circulation in France, Germany, and the United States cannot be less than $1,000,000,000. In this estimate it is assumed that the Bank of France and the French people hold about $600,000,000; the mints, Treasury, and banks of Germany not less than $300,000,000, and the Treasury, mints, and banks of the United States $100,000,000. Practically the gold referred to has been for some time past, and is for the time being, kept out of circulation in Germany by overvalued silver coins; in France by the fear of impending war, and in the United States by a depreciated legal-tender paper currency. Occasional and serious monetary disturbances are the inevitable results of the hoarding of so large an amount of gold in three of the principal countries of the world.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The redundant currency at our commercial centres may reasonably be expected to be removed through the gradual revival of business, of which there are already unmistakable indications. An early relaxation of the special causes of the increased gold premium being probable, an appreciation in the value of greenbacks may reasonably be looked for before the close of the present year, and especially if the cotton crop should prove to be a good one. The increasing production of silver, and the plethora of that metal existing in Germany, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands at the present time, afford the United States an excellent opportunity of retaining on favorable terms from the production of its mines a supply of that metal sufficient to take the place of the fractional currency, and if it shall be found, by the time the requisite quantity of coins can be prepared with which to commence the redemption of fractional notes, that the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding is too large to admit of the retention of silver coins in circulation, it may be necessary for Congress to provide for a more rapid contraction of such notes. It is not probable, however, that a more rapid retirement of legal tenders than is provided for under existing laws will be necessary. On the contrary, if the substitution be commenced with a fair stock of coin on hand, and the coinage of fractional pieces be pushed vigorously thereafter, enough of the issue will remain in circulation to meet the actual requirements of the public for change.

The issue of fractional notes has no doubt been for the last two years in excess of the public requirements to the extent of probably $15,000,000, which amount must be withdrawn and canceled as early as the law and the accumulation of a sufficient amount of silver coin to take its place will permit.

The published official statements show that the redemption and renewal of the fractional notes average about three millions per month, and the total amount outstanding at from forty to forty-five million s, from which it would appear that it has to be renewed every fifteen months. When the expense of keeping this paper currency in good condition is considered, the propriety of substituting silver for it as early as practicable will clearly appear.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

OPENING OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING—THE QUESTION OF NOMINATING OFFICERS—MEMORIAL OF THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF NEW CHURCH MINISTERS.

The General Convention of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) began the fifty-fifth annual meeting yesterday in the church of the New-York Society, in Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues. The session was opened by devotional exercises and singing. The convention was called to order at 10 A. M. by Rev. W. H. Hinckley, of Cincinnati, the Secretary of the convention. A letter was read from Rev. Thomas Worcester, D. D., of Waltham, Mass., President of the convention, declining a re-election to that office on account of the infirmities of age. A letter was also read from Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, resigning the office of Vice President. Mr. Scammon's resignation was accepted. Hon. T. A. Plantz, of Ohio, was then elected Chairman *pro tem.* The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted, showing forty-two ministers and 176 lay delegates present. The question of the nomination of officers of the convention was discussed for some time, and it was resolved to nominate officers at 10 A. M. today. The Treasurer's report shows a balance to the credit of the convention of $6,269 72. The reading of the report of the Executive Committee was dispensed with, the substance having been given in a slip distributed among the delegates. An informal discussion arose on the subject of substituting voluntary contributions for assessments for the support of the convention, as recommended by the Executive Committee, but the matter was dropped without action.

The reading of reports of associations was the next business, but it was interrupted at noon by the hour for religious services and the annual sermon, which was delivered by Rev. Samuel M. Warren, of England, from the fifty-first Psalm, eighteenth and nineteenth verses. After the sermon, the convention took a recess to partake of a collation provided by the New-York Association in the Sunday-school room and the large vestibule of the church.

At 2:30 P. M. the convention was again called to order and the reading of the reports of associations was resumed.

Among the reports was a communication from the First New Church Society in San Francisco, embodying resolutions making application that the society be admitted to the convention and that the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Doughty, be enrolled on the list of ministers of the convention.

Rev. Abiel Silver moved, in order to bring the subject before the convention, that the application be received.

Mr. Sampson Reed moved that the application of the society be referred to the Executive Committee, and the application relating to Mr. Doughty be referred to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, to report to the present session of the convention, which latter motion was adopted.

The report of the New-York Association shows that there are fourteen societies in the association at the following places: New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Paterson, N. J., Riverhead, Long Island, Baiting Hollow, Orange, N. J., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Newark, N. J., New-York, (German,) Jersey City, Vineland, Mystic, and Williamsburg. The statistics of the association show 610 members or communicants, and 658 the average attendance at public worship, 47 baptisms, 52 members added, 19 deaths and removals, and 338 Sabbath-school scholars.

After the reading of all the reports ready, the American Conference of New Church Missions was allowed to submit a memorial on methods of disseminating the doctrines and of giving greater unity and strength to the work. The memorial divides the field of work into churches and associations that are self-sustaining and able to help others; those that are simply self-sustaining and not able to help others; those that are not self-sustaining and need help; circles of New Churchmen not formed into societies; isolated New Churchmen; "Old Church" ministers who are known to be reading the new doctrines more or less and preaching them; "Old Church" members who are reading and receiving the doctrines more or less; places where the doctrines are not known; seminaries, academies, and colleges, and the secular press. The recommendations of the memorial are that the several associations sustain their superintendent or presiding minister in the general work of the church; if unable to support a superintendent, that the adjoining associations aid them in supporting him; that general ministerial work in each district be placed in charge of its superintendent and the ministers residing in the district; that the superintendents constitute a General Board of Managers for raising and disbursing funds for the work in their several districts; and that the Ecclesiastical Committee be enlarged to include all ministers of the convention, twelve of whom shall be a quorum. The memorial was made the order of the day for this afternoon.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Giles, of New-York, the Chair was instructed to appoint a committee of three to express the sentiment of the convention on the letters of Rev. Dr. Worcester and Hon. J. Young Scammon, the President and Vice President of the convention, and Rev. Chauncey Giles, of New-York, Hon. Theophilus Parsons, of Boston, and Mr. Milo Williams, of Urbana, Ohio, were appointed the committee.

Reports on the Theological School at Waltham, Mass., and on the distribution of certain works of the Church through the liberality of Mr. Jungerish, of Philadelphia, were also read, and the convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-day.

The evening was devoted to a social meeting at the church. The convention will close its sessions on Tuesday afternoon.

THE RING SUITS.

THE ESTATE OF WATSON TO BE PROCEEDED AGAINST.

SUIT TO RECOVER OVER SEVEN MILLIONS STOLEN FROM THE CITY—THE WIDOW OF WATSON THE DEFENDANT—HOW THE "RING" AUDITOR SQUANDERED HIS ILLGOTTEN WEALTH—THE PAPERS IN THE CASE.

Preliminary proceedings in a suit against the estate of the deceased James M. Watson, who was County Auditor under ex-Controller Connolly, were yesterday commenced by the prosecutors of the suits against other members of the old Tammany Ring. In this action, as in those against the brothers, Peter B. and James M. Sweeny, a claim is made for $6,198,957 85—the amount for which an action has been brought against William M. Tweed—and for another sum of $933,640 44 for money obtained on six bills, fully proved by the affidavit of James H. Ingersoll to have been entirely fictitious. Watson, it will be remembered, was the instrument used by the members of the Ring in making a division of the plunder, Ingersoll, in his affidavit, already published in THE TIMES, describing the method of disbursing it. The large sums of money fraudulently received by Watson were invested in real estate and squandered in high living and dissipation. He was universally liked as a "good fellow," being very liberal in the use of the money stolen from the City Treasury among his friends; drove a fast horse on "the road," and finally lost his life from injuries received by being thrown from a sleigh. Watson owed his introduction to public office in this City to John Kelly, the present leader of Tammany Hall. While under arrest by the Sheriff he attracted the attention of that Democratic potentate, was taken into his confidence, and, as was charged by the late Mayor Havemeyer, obtained the position of County Auditor through his influence. The "Ring," fearing that on his death-bed Watson, who was the custodian of their secrets, would, in his delirium, reveal the system of robbery to which he was privy, the house in which he lay dying was closely guarded, and his bedside was surrounded by trusty friends of Tweed & Co. Ex-County Clerk Loew was constantly near the dying man, and if he raved of fraud his ravings were heard only by those who would not take advantage of his revelations. Watson's death was so sudden that he had no time to make a will, and ex-County Clerk Loew and the widow, Mrs. Margaret Watson, became, on application to the Surrogate, administrator and administratrix of his estate. The administration of his affairs was somewhat complicated, and in some way Mr. Loew withdrew from the business. A large portion of his property was located on upper Broadway, near the point where it was widened, and much of it was conveyed to various persons, and converted into money. Early in the progress of the old Ring suits it was discovered that about $700,000 of the estate of the dead man was placed in the keeping of the United States Trust Company at seven per cent. interest. Proceedings were taken by the City, through the Surrogate, to prevent any use of this money until, under the law, all claims against the estate had been settled, that of the City being one. The money was therefore "dead locked," and will be thrown into the hands of the people should a judgment in the suit just commenced be obtained in the courts.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE ESTATE.

The proceedings commenced are against Margaret Watson, administratrix of the estate of the deceased Watson. The complaint in the action was served, as has been stated, upon Messrs. Gillett & Staiger, her attorneys, who acknowledged its receipt, and, as is usual, promised to make answer within the allotted twenty days in behalf of Mrs. Watson, of whose whereabouts they did not deem it necessary to give any information.

THE PAPERS IN THE CASE.

The papers in this case, with some slight abbreviations, are as follows:

Supreme Court, County of New-York.—The People of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, against Margaret Watson, Administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels of James Watson, deceased.

To the Defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs, The People of the State of New-York, in the above-entitled action named, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at an office called the "Bureau of Municipal Correction," in charge of Wheeler H. Peckham, No. 18 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief in the complaint demanded.

DANIEL PRATT, Attorney-General.

Dated April 9, 1875.

The complaint of The People, by Daniel Pratt, their Attorney General, plaintiffs in the above-entitled action, against William M. Tweed and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, defendants, respectfully shows to this court that in virtue of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed on the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the County of New-York," it was enacted that all liabilities against the said county, previous to the passage of that act, should be audited by the Mayor of the City of New-York, the Controller of the said City, and the then present President of the Board of Supervisors of the said county, and that the amounts which should be found to be due should be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the said county, payable during the year 1871; that the said Board of Supervisors should include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year sand eight hunered and seventy-one an amount sufficient to pay said bonds, and the interest thereon, and that the claims on such liabilities should be paid by the said Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same upon the certificate of the said three officers or persons so required to audit in that behalf by the said act.

That at the passage of said act Abraham Oakey Hall was Mayor of the said City, Richard B. Connolly was Controller thereof, and the said William M. Tweed was President of the Board of Supervisors of the said County. That the said William M. Tweed continued to be such President until the fourth day of July next thereafter, and the said Hall and Connolly respectively continued to hold their said respective offices until and after the first day of October then next thereafter.

That after the passage of such act, and on or about the fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, with intent to cheat and defraud the County of New-York and the taxpayers thereof, and the people of the State of New-York, the said William M. Tweed, the intestate, James Watson, since deceased, did unlawfully and fraudulently combine, conspire, and agree together to procure false and pretended claims to be set up and to be allowed and paid in formal compliance with said act, and in the manner hereinafter stated.

That after the passage of such act and after the said board of three Auditors in the same act mentioned had held the meeting hereafter mentioned, and before the 13th day of August, in the year 1870, several pretended claims, falsely alleged and purporting to be such liabilities of said county, within the true intent and meaning of said act, amounting in the aggregate to $6,198,957 85, as specified in the annexed schedule thereof marked A, which is made a part of this complaint, were by the said three Auditors, in apparent and formal compliance with the terms of said act, respectively certified to have been so audited and allowed by them, as hereinafter more particularly stated.

That, from time to time, as such certifications were respectively made known to him or his subordinates, the said Controller, in order to provide as prescribed by said act funds to pay the amounts so certified, caused to be issued bonds as prescribed by said act, and obtained thereon, from bona fide purchasers of such bonds, prior to the said thirteenth day of August, in the year last aforesaid, the said sum of six million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, which last-mentioned sum was, in the usual modes of keeping moneys, officially received on account of said County, deposited in the National Broadway Bank of the City of New-York to the credit of an account therein kept by the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, as County Treasurer of the said County, by virtue of his said official character as such Chamberlain.

That the moneys so deposited as aforesaid were, from time to time, drawn out of said bank in the manner hereinafter stated.

That the said pretended claims or liabilities were not, nor was any of them ever examined or audited by the said board of three Auditors, or by any of them, and that but one meeting of such Board of Auditors was ever held; that at such meeting no accounts claims or liabilities against the said county or under said act were presented or considered, nor was any other proceeding had thereat, except that a paper was then and there subscribed by the said three auditors so in said act mentioned.

That such meeting was held on the 5th day of May, in the year last aforesaid, and that such paper now remains in said Comptroller's office, and is in the following words:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1870.

The undersigned meet as a commission under and by virtue of section 4 of chapter 382 of the Laws of 1870.

On motion of the Mayor it is resolved that the County Auditor collect from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the County incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and amounts now due thereon, and that the evidence of the same be the authorization of the same by the said board, or its appropriate committees, on certificate of Clerk or President; and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the vouchers to the appropriate blanks for our signature and action, as directed by the section aforesaid, and payment.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Present President Board of Supervisors.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

That at the date of such paper, and during all the pecuniary transactions hereinafter mentioned, the said intestate, James Watson, since deceased, was called and styled County Auditor, and was the person intended by that style of office in such last mentioned paper.

The said Watson, or his assistants, to the plaintiffs and their Attorney General unknown, from time to time, after the making of such paper, and prior to the said 13th day of August, acted upon the said pretended accounts of claims mentioned in Schedule A, as aforesaid, which were, in point of form, authenticated conformably to the requisites of the last-mentioned paper, to each of which the said Watson attached a certificate of audit and allowance, filled up as to the amount and date in his own handwriting, the residue being in blank form of such certificates, as is contained in the schedule marked "C," to this complaint, annexed as a part thereof; whereupon each of the said board of three auditors, separately, without any investigation or conference with or the presence of either of the other members thereof, signed the same; and thereupon, by direction of the said Controller, a warrant for the payment of such claim was prepared, signed by the said Controller, and countersigned by the said Mayor and one Joseph B. Young, then Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, on which, on the day of the date of the same, the said bank, in good faith and without any knowledge or notice of the fraudulent acts, practices, or intents in this complaint mentioned, or of any of them, did, in the due and ordinary course of business, for and in behalf of said County Treasurer, and to the debit of his said account, pay to some person or persons, to the plaintiffs and their said Attorney General unknown, on presentation of such warrant the amount thereof in the usual method of paying checks upon banks.

That every such warrant was in the form usually and lawfully employed in drawing money from the bank account of such County Treasurer in payment of claims and liabilities of the said County, after such claims had been duly audited, allowed and ordered to be paid by the proper officers in that behalf; and that the schedule, marked D, to this complaint annexed, and hereby made a part thereof, contains in blank the form of all such warrants.

That the said accounts and claims so pretended to have been audited, and for which warrants were so made and paid, as aforesaid, and which are mentioned in the said schedule, marked A, were all false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and did not, nor did any of them, represent any liabilities or liability against the said County, or any real or actual liabilities or liability which, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act of the Legislature, were directed to be audited, provided for, or paid, or any just or lawful demand whatever.

That the said James Watson, intestate, and the said William M. Tweed, under and in pursuance of the unlawful and fraudulent combination, conspiracy and agreement aforesaid between them, and with the intent to cheat and defraud as aforesaid, procured the said false, ficticious and fraudulent claims and accounts to be prepared and made up, audited and certified as aforesaid, in the form required by the act aforesaid; they, the said William M. Tweed and James Watson, intestate, well knowing at the times when he, the said James Watson, intestate, prepared and filled up said audit certificates, and when he, the said William M. Tweed, so certified such claims respectively, that the said claims were false, fictitious, and fraudulent as aforesaid, and in like fraudulent manner, and with like fraudulent intent as last aforesaid, obtained such warrants mentioned in schedule A, and procured payment thereof from the said bank as aforesaid, and fraudulently obtained and converted to their own use the said sum of six million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, so paid them as aforesaid.

That the said schedule marked A contains a statement of the said warrants respectively, showing, as to each warrant, the following particulars, that is to say: The first column shows the date of such warrants, the fourth column shows the name of the person or persons in whose favor the pretended claim in that behalf was so certified, the fifth column shows the alleged nature of the pretended claim for which the warrant was made, the sixth column shows the amount of such claim for which such warrant was so made as aforesaid, and the seventh column shows the indorsements and memoranda found upon such warrant.

That the said moneys so paid by said bank upon said warrants, and so obtained thereon and converted to their own use by the said William M. Tweed and James Watson, intestate, have not, nor have any of them, or any part thereof, been recovered back or restored unto the proper or lawful official receiver, depository, or custodian thereof, either in specie or by compensation for the same, or otherwise.

That on or about the 30th day of January, 1871, the said James Watson departed this life intestate, and leaving certain personal estate. That letters of administration upon the estate of the said James Watson, deceased, were thereupon, to wit, on or about the 15th day of February, 1873, duly issued by the Surrogate of the County of New-York to the defendant, Margaret Watson, the widow of the said James Watson, deceased.

That said Margaret Watson as said Administratrix has deposited a large part of the said personal estate with the United States Trust Company, pursuant to an order of the said Surrogate, and subject to the further order of said Surrogate."

The complaint further shows that all and singular, the claims of the creditors of said Watson, deceased, on his estate, have been paid, and that there remains unpaid only the claims of these plaintiffs. That the defendant, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, set up and pretend to some right or interest in the premises. The complaint then alleges that: Second—And for a second, separate, and further cause of action, the complaint shows that in the year 1870 one James Watson, now deceased, combined and conspired with one James H. Ingersoll, to procure false and pretended claims to be set up against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and to be allowed and paid, in formal compliance with the rules of the Department of Finance of said City, and in manner following:

That the said Watson and Ingersoll caused to be made up and presented to the Auditor of Accounts, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, six certain bills purporting to be for goods, work, and labor by him, the said Ingersoll, furnished to and done for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and procured the said Auditor of Accounts to certify and approve the said bills as good and valid claims against the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

The complaint then alleges the falsity of these bills, and states them to be included in six warrants as follows:

1870.		1870.	
July 13	$160,110 42	Aug. 15	$153,367 04
July 23	152,249 05	Aug. 23	151,274 86
July 29	161,541 34		
Aug. 4	155,297 73	Total	$933,640 44

The complaint then avers an interest on the part of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and claims the same amount as in the complaint against Peter B. Sweeny, and is verified by Mr. Peckham.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

A meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday, all the Commissioners being present.

After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, Commissioner Smith inquired if Police Surgeon Fetter was in the building, as he had understood that the Doctor was to be present at the meeting of the board. Dr. Fetter did not appear, and Commissioner Smith remarked that he desired to call the attention of the board to some facts in relation to the report recently made by the Board of Police Surgeons in relation to the filling in of the Harlem Flats with ashes and garbage furnished by the Street-cleaning Bureau of the Police Department. On the morning subsequent to the visit of the Police Surgeons to the Harlem Flats, Dr. Fetter had called on him and volunteered the information that the first layer of matter deposited on the lots was garbage, and that while walking about during the examination his shoes had become so impregnated with the vile stuff as to be intolerably offensive. The Doctor had intimated that he would not sign any report in favor of the process of dumping as at present carried on; at least, so the Commissioner understood him. When he saw Dr. Fetter's name signed to the report, as made by the Board of Surgeons, he was naturally surprised, and sent for Dr. Fetter and asked him what had induced him to sign the report. The Doctor said, or intimated, that he had been "bullied into it." He could not conceive how the Doctor could have been bullied into appending his name to a report in which he did not concur, and he brought the matter to the notice of the board for the purpose of ascertaining whether faith should be attached to the Doctor's signature to the report or to the statements made by him.

The remarks of Commissioner Smith evidently took his colleagues by surprise, and brought up for discussion the whole subject of dumping on the Harlem Flats. Mr. Smith remarked that the Board of Police had not yet received any assurance from the Board of Health that the work which was being carried on in filling in the sunken lots was not in accordance with law. He had been informed by eminent medical authorities that there was every likelihood of a sickly season this Summer, and no exertion should be spared by the authorities in warding off the impending danger. With his experience in such matters, he would suggest that all garbage be taken out to sea and discharged there.

Commissioner Smith then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the material gathered by the process of street-cleaning and put upon the scows of the Street-cleaning Bureau shall, unless approved of by the Board of Health as suitable for filling in low and sunken lots, be taken to sea and discharged or otherwise disposed of outside the City limits.

The following schedule for meetings of the various committees of the board was agreed upon:

Monday—11 A. M., Committee on Rules and Discipline; 1 P. M., Committee on Street-cleaning; 3 P. M., Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Tuesday—10 A. M., Committee on Finance.

Wednesday—11 A. M. Committee on Street Cleaning.

Thursday—11 A. M., Committee on Rules and Discipline.

Friday—10 A. M., Committee on Finance; 2 P. M., Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Commissioner Smith presented a series of amendments to the rules, completely reorganizing the present system of the department. These amendments provide for the division of the City into four districts, each to be placed in charge of an Inspector, who is to be held responsible for the good government of his particular district, and for the preservation of the peace and the security of life and property therein. Each inspector is to have an office or head-quarters within his district, and there shall be detailed to assist him one Captain and two Sergeants, two of whom must be on duty at all times. The Inspectors will be required to make a daily report to the Superintendent, and from these daily reports the Superintendent shall make a consolidated report each day to the Board of Police. Each Inspector is also required by these new rules to make a quarterly report to the Superintendent, and to keep in his office a list of suspicious characters, disorderly houses, &c., in his district, and shall have in his district all the powers and duties which are now conferred by law upon the Superintendent. The new rules also provide that all orders to the Inspectors in relation to their respective districts shall emanate from the Superintendent. All squads of Police not attached to a precinct shall be under the immediate command of the Superintendent, and two Captains and two Sergeants shall be detailed to assist him in his office duties. The amendments were referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

A resolution offered by Commissioner Voorhis, requiring all the pay-rolls of the Police Department and the Street-cleaning Bureau, after having been duly certified by the Chief Clerk, to be referred to the Finance Committee for examination, was adopted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of $3,861 55 for the sale of ashes and street-sweepings from Feb. 9 to June 1.

A communication was received from Mr. MacLean, counsel to the Board, stating that in his opinion the enforcement by the Police of the ordinances against incumbering the streets with building materials, &c., as requested by the Commissioner of Public Works, would be attended with grave embarrassment to the force.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN AN OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT AND AN EMPLOYE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ALBANY, June 4.—A question of considerable interest to persons employed in the different departments of the New-York City Government, and, in fact, to all holding Government positions throughout the country, was argued to-day in the Court of Appeals. It turned chiefly on the point, "What constitutes a public officer?" and the decision in the case will settle authoritatively that question. Thos. Nelligan was appointed Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York by the Clerk of the Common Council, pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council to that effect. He brought suit against the City of New-York for a balance of salary due him as such clerk for the last three months of 1871, and recovered judgment at the Special and General Terms of the Court of Common Pleas, and the case was brought here by the City on appeal.

Mr. Dean, who represented the City, argued that the judgment of the court below was erroneous, because at the time the plaintiff was appointed the Common Council and heads of departments were prohibited by an act of the Legislature from creating any new offices. That the plaintiff took an oath of office, and that if the act did not reach the plaintiff it was utterly void of meaning and force.

William S. McNamara, counsel for plaintiff, contended that the City had failed to raise the question properly by not setting it up in the pleading; but, waiving the technicality, he argued that the words at the end of the prohibitory act, "except as provided by acts passed by the Legislature," saved the power to the Common Council. The plaintiff's position as clerk was not an office. He was merely an employe to perform certain specified duties, without any specified term, subject to removal at any moment. An office, strictly speaking, as distinguished from a mere employment, must have permanent duration and a fixed term containing duties and official and legal responsibilities. An office was a duty; a charge, a trust, exercised for a public purpose. It was the functions, the exercises or duties he performed that made an officer. The respondent had nothing to do with the public. He was employed to index books; he had none of the attributes of power, and exercised no authority. An officer exercises some political function of the Government. He must discharge some independent duties. A public employment that was occasional and transient was not an office. Counsel cited authorities in support of this meaning of the term officer, and analyzed the charters of the City to show that the Legislature recognized the distinction between clerks and officers in its various sections. If the construction put upon the prohibitory act by the appellant was correct in claiming that all clerks in the City Government were officers, he warned them that the large number of additional clerks that were employed by the Corporation Counsel and Controller since 1870 had no legal appointments, and that the increase of salary of the counsel who represented the City in the present case, which was made since 1869, by the head of the Law Department, was also illegal, because it would come within the provisions of the same act. It was unnecessary for the Legislature to pass an act prohibiting the Common Council from creating a new office because the State Constitution already prohibited it. Nor was it consistent with any reasonable theory of government to claim that the Legislature meant to meddle with the employes of the Common Council. The Legislature gave the Common Council the whole control over the departments of the City Government, its streets and moneys, and it was not fair to presume that they would withhold the power of appointing a mere clerk. If the plaintiff was not appointed to an office, it was not necessary for him to take the oath of office.

Decision reserved.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, June 4, 1875:

No. 31.—*The Merchants' National Bank of New-York, respondent, vs. the Board of Supervisors of New-York, appellant.*—Argued by D. J. Dean, of counsel for appellant, and by John E. Burrill, for respondent.

No. 41½.—*The People ex rel. Amos H. Trowbridge, Administrator, &c., respondents, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c., of New-York, appellants.*—Argued by William Barnes, of counsel for appellants, and by John E. Burrill for respondents.

No. 43.—*Gilbert F. Darling, respondent, vs. Selah S. Brewster et al., appellants.*—Submitted for appellants and argued by George A. Block, of counsel for respondent.

No. 39.—*Sarah Nelligan, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellant.*—Argued by D. J. Dean, of counsel for appellant, and by William F. McNamara for respondent.

No. 32.—*William Costillo, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellant.*—Argued by D. J. Dean, of counsel for appellant, and by William F. McNamara for respondent.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Monday, June 7, 1875.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL QUESTION.

Yesterday in the Marine Court, General Term, in the case of Ernst Hess against Conrad Carl, an interesting question involving personal liberty and the power of the courts arose. The plaintiff commenced an action for the possession of personal property, and recovered a judgment therein by default. Execution was issued, the property was taken by the Marshal, and duly delivered to the plaintiff, and the execution was duly returned. There was no allegation of any error or irregularity in the judgment, or in any of the proceedings. Subsequently the default was opened by the court on terms, on the defendant's motion, and a further order was made on the same motion, "that the plaintiff return and deliver to the defendant, at No. 113 Chrystie street, from whence the same was taken, all the property seized by the Marshal and delivered to the plaintiff on the judgment and execution herein." The plaintiff, upon not complying with this order, was imprisoned in the County Jail for contempt, and has been so confined for nearly two months. On appeal it was argued that, there being no error or irregularity in the judgment or proceedings by which the plaintiff obtained possession, it was beyond the power of the court to make a summary order of restitution, and that such order was void, and that the order of imprisonment for disobedience to said order of restitution was also void. The court intimated that it would discharge the plaintiff, but agreed to hear further argument.

ATTACHMENT OF ERIE RAILWAY PROPERTY.

For some time past a suit has been pending between the Jefferson Car Company and the Erie Railway for the recovery of several years' rent due the former for the use of coal cars furnished the Erie Company for the transportation of coal from the latter's mines in Luzerne and Elk Counties in Pennsylvania. The case was referred by mutual consent to Mr. William A. Pritchard, who decided that the Erie Railway Company should pay the Jefferson Car Company the sum of $173,036 52. This decision was confirmed by Judge Donohue on the same day that Erie was thrown into bankruptcy, so that it became doubtful whether the plaintiffs could recover the amount of the verdict in their favor. Without losing time the Jefferson Company telegraphed their agents in Pennsylvania, and on the 28th ult., secured attachments against the property of Erie in the counties above mentioned. Besides the coal lands thus seized, the plaintiffs have attached some $400,000 worth of stock in the Towanda Coal Company, which has hitherto been controlled by Erie. The total value of the property thus attached has not yet been stated, but is estimated by good judges at from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

THE QUESTION OF WISHART'S IDENTITY.

Robert Wishart, who is charged with being one of a notorious gang who some time ago negotiated about $5,000,000 worth of stolen and altered United States bonds, was yesterday brought before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on a writ of habeas corpus. It will be remembered that Wishart was arrested in Philadelphia on a requisition made by Gov. Tilden, and has been held a prisoner upon a charge of forgery. The return to the writ set up this fact. The traverse to the return sets forth that he was never in the custody of the officers in Pennsylvania; that he is not the person described in the requisition papers of Gov. Tilden; that he has never been a resident of Pennsylvania, and that his arrest under the requisition proceedings is illegal. District Attorney Phelps appeared for the prosecution, and Charles W. Brooke for the defendant. After an argument on both sides, Judge Brady said that the question of identity had been raised, and it was necessary that some proofs should be offered on this important fact. Mr. Phelps was not ready to offer the required proofs, and asked an adjournment to give him time to do so. Judge Brady granted the request of the District Attorney, and adjourned the case for a further hearing until next Tuesday.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by James C. Derby and referred to Register Williams, who certified that he was of opinion that Derby was entitled to a discharge, unless the court should hold that it requires the assent of one-fourth in number and one-fifth in value of a voluntary bankrupt's creditors, including those who have and those who have not proved their claims, to entitle the bankrupt to a discharge. Derby had received the assent of one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors who had proved their claims, and Judge Blatchford held yesterday that this was sufficient under the law, and granted a discharge.

OPENING THE PROBATE OF A WILL.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Dora Friedman, deceased, Surrogate Hutchings has granted the motion to open the default, and has directed that the taking of evidence shall be proceeded with. The contestant had charged that the will was a forgery, perpetrated in a lawyer's office, at the instigation of the brother-in-law of the deceased, and also that the mark of the deceased was affixed to the instrument, when the fact was that she was able to write both English and German. The proof on the motion tended to show that on the 19th day of October, 1868, (the date of the will,) the deceased was unable to leave her bed, being seriously ill. The questions of her condition at that time, and of her medical treatment, elicited much discussion between counsel.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Opinions.—Hertel vs. Fudicker; Meriden Tool Company vs. Morgan, &c.

Seiba vs. The Spanish Beno. Society La Nacional.—Order vacating order of reference.

In the Matter of Gardenor to Vacate an Assessment.—The motion to vacate the assessment must be denied, with $10 costs.

In the Matter of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to Vacate an Assessment.—Following Judge Lawrence's opinion in the matter of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the assessment in the present must be adjudged to be void, and it is accordingly vacated.

Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c.—The motion to continue the injunction must be denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—McCracken vs. Buxton; In the matter of Davis; Forsch vs. Freudenthal; Landon vs. Jarvis, Jr.; Demarest vs. Veldrau; Bigelow vs. Duncan; Beadle vs. Thwing; McCracken vs. Buxton; Jessup vs. Lowden; The First National Bank, Burlington, Ia., vs. Lathrop; Marcher vs. Carman et al.; Cutty vs. Stevens; Institution of Savings of Merchants' Clerks vs. Morrill et al.; Smith and Parmelee Gold Company vs. Smith; Uhl, &c., vs. Murphy; Hart vs. Pettit; Weil vs. Brecher; Landon vs. Jarvis, Jr.

Cronely vs. McDermott.—Notice must be given to the defendant of this application.

In the Matter of the United States Car Spring Company.—Explanation required.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

McNamara vs. The Walkill National Bank.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Funke vs. Farrell.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

Writhoff vs. Tamaro.—The defendant's attorney having sworn that no answer has been served, the motion is denied without costs, and without prejudice to renew on affidavits showing when and how the answer was served.

Manilla vs. Williams.—The plaintiff is entitled to a specific performance of the agreement for a lease, and judgement is given accordingly. See opinion.

Dencke vs. Dencke.—Order of reference to Granville P. Haines, Esq., counsellor, &c.

Zenner vs. Levy.—Motion to strike out allegations in complaint denied.

Cochran et al. vs. Dimmock.—The complaint distinctly alleged that the debt was contracted by the fraud of the defendant; the facts constituting the fraud are stated. They are not denied. A debt so created is not discharged by the Bankrupt act. The demurrer is clearly frivolous, and there should be judgment for the plaintiff. As the defendants discharge is no defense, liberty to set it up by answer is denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Starr vs. Griswold.—Motion denied. See opinion.

Ortel vs. Barclay.—Injunction dissolved on terms. See opinion.

Beebe vs. Beebe.—Limited divorce granted.

AN UNPROFITABLE EXCHANGE.

Henry B. Gourley, liquor-dealer, of No. 18 Eldridge street, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with obtaining property under fraudulent pretenses. The complainant, Mrs. Isabella Herrick, of No. 141 Greene street, owned the liquor store No. 125 Prince street, which she was anxious to dispose of, business being dull. She valued the stock and fixtures at $2,500, and sought for a purchaser at that price. Mr. Gourley, with whom she was acquainted, offered to become the purchaser, and gave her as payment a mortgage for $2,500 on several "finely situated" and "graded" lots, in the town of Islip, Long Island. He represented that the lots were located just 100 feet from the depot, and were worth far more than $2,500. In fact, a short time previously he had, he said, sold them to one John Duggan for $5,000 and accepted the mortgage in question in part payment. The store was given Gourley in exchange for the $2,500 mortgage, and about a week ago Mrs. Herrick and her husband went to Islip to take a look at their property. It took them two days to find it, and then they discovered that it was just two miles and a half from the depot, and located in the middle of an extensive swamp. Inquiry also revealed the fact that the property was never assessed for taxes, its value being somewhere about $1 an acre. Mrs. Herrick not being satisfied with her bargain procured the arrest of Mr. Gourley, who was held to answer by Judge Wandell.

ASSIGNMENT OF MARINE COURT JUSTICES.

In the Marine Court, for the June term, Justice Alker is assigned to hold Part I., and Justice Gross to hold Part II. These parts will be held in the rooms now used by them. Justice Spaulding is assigned to hold Part III., and Justice McAdam to hold Part IV. These parts will be held in the new Marine Court Rooms at No. 27 Chambers street. Justice Joachimsen is assigned to Special Term and Chambers, to be held in the rooms now known as Chambers. During July and August Special Term and Chambers will be held in the rooms of Part III., at No. 27 Chambers street, and the Justice assigned to the Special Term and Chambers for July and August is also assigned to hold Part III. during said two months, as a trial term, with or without a jury, as may be required in each case; but no trials will be had during those two months except in marine cases, or in actions wherein the party is in actual custody, and in such other cases as the parties may in writing and with the assent of the presiding Justice consent to try.

A DISHONEST TELLER.

On the evening of Saturday last William F. Leslie, Receiving Teller in the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of Nassau street, made up his cash account and deposited it with the firm as usual. The office was not opened on Monday, as it was Decoration Day, and when Tuesday morning arrived it was found that Leslie had absconded with $12,000 in greenbacks, which he had withheld from his cash returns on the preceding Saturday night. The missing man is a resident of Twenty-second street, in this City, and has been in the employ of the house for over six years past. He was an excellent Teller and accountant, and during the whole period of his connection with the firm had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of every one. He is described as being five feet eight inches in height, with red hair and large whiskers of the same color, and as being of an extremely pleasant address and gentlemanly bearing; his age was from twenty-eight to thirty years. He leaves a wife and two children. Domestic troubles are said to have been the cause of his sudden departure.

THREE BURGLARS CAPTURED.

On the night of the 31st of May the house of Sarah E. Meyers, West Third street, was broken open, and some $80 worth of property, consisting of furs, a silk dress, and jewelry, stolen therefrom. The thieves effected an entrance through the rear window on the second floor. Officer Malone, of the Twentieth Precinct, worked up the case, and yesterday discovered the stolen property in a room of No. 524 West Thirty-ninth street. He arrested the occupants of the room, who gave their names as John Brennan, Joseph Fields, and John H. Fields. They denied at first that any property was concealed on the premises, but the officer, after searching, found the goods under a bed. The prisoners were brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, and held in $3,000 bail each for trial. Mrs. Meyers has only just come out of the Tombs, after serving four months for keeping disorderly houses.

THE MURDER BY A WATCHMAN.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of the boy John McKenna, aged fourteen years, of No. 393 West Twelfth street, who was shot and instantly killed in West Twelfth street, on the evening of May 26, by Henry Rix, of No. 244 West Tenth street, a watchman in the employ of Decker & Rapp, lumber dealers at the foot of West Twelfth street. Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, Officer Sullivan, who made the arrest, and other witnesses were examined, who testified that Rix admitted that he shot the boy, and said he was glad he had done so. The jury returned a verdict against Rix, who was lodged in the Tombs by Capt. Kennedy and Detective Bush to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A DOUBLE FORGERY.

Edwy D. Ketcham, of the firm of Brush & Co., provision dealers at No. 35 Front street, charged Robert Brown, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, with having twice committed forgery by signing the firm name of Treadwell & Son to orders on Brush & Co. for tierces of lard. Each order was for five tierces. The first order was filled and delivered. The second order called for "better goods," and led to an investigation and the detection and arrest of Brown, who was held yesterday on both charges in default of $1,000 bail on each charge.

SUMMER FESTIVAL AT THE AVENUE C INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A very pleasant entertainment was given by the pupils of the Avenue C School yesterday afternoon. The school-room was beautifully decorated with wild flowers and ferns, freshly gathered from the woods by the Vice Principal, Mrs. A. E. Carlisle. The programme was a very simple one, but indicated that much care had been bestowed upon the selections which it embraced. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and expressed their gratification at the highly successful manner in which the scholars performed the parts committed to them. The school is under the charge of Miss A. Blodgett, as Principal, to whom much credit is due for its past successes and its present prosperity.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

WALL STREET, June 4—P. M.

The undertone of speculation at the Stock Exchange was decidedly firmer to-day, and in the active list a sharp advance in prices took place. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Western Union, the transactions in these stocks having aggregated over 200,000 shares, out of a total business of 242,000. Lake Shore advanced from 59¼ to 62⅛, Western Union from 74⅞ to 75⅞, Pacific Mail from 32⅝ to 33¼, and Union Pacific from 71½ to 72⅝. There was a later decline of ½ to 2 ₱ cent. on these shares; but, shortly before the close, an active buying movement set in for Pacific Mail, which carried the price up to 34, the closing quotation having been 34 to 34⅛. This improvement in Pacific Mail imparted strength to the entire list, and Lake Shore recovered from 60⅛ to 61⅝, and Western Union from 74¾ to 75⅞, Union Pacific reaching 72¾. Erie rose from 18 to 18⅞, and closed at 18½. New-York Central advanced from 103 to 103¾, and Rock Island from 102½ to 103, the former closing at 103¼ and the latter at 103. Michigan Central advanced from 64 bid to 66 bid at the close. North-western Common was weak, and declined from 40½ to 38⅞, recovering to 40 and closing at 39⅞. Pittsburg fell off from 88½ to 87¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose to 24¼, Quicksilver to 16¼, and the preferred to 22½. United States Express fell off from 46 to 43. The other changes were insignificant.

The Money market was extremely easy again to-day and, at the close, large offerings were made as low as 1 ₱ cent. The rates early in the day were 2@2½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½@4½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the failure of the Phœnix Bessemer Steel Company, which, however, did not influence our markets, and attracted little attention, as it is supposed to have been caused by the general depression in the iron and steel trade. The Bank of England made a gain of £10,000 bullion on balance to-day. Discounts in the open market continued close on to the Bank rate. Consols advanced a fraction, closing at 92¼@92⅜ for money and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States bonds closed steady at 106½ to 107 for old 1865s, 109¼@109½ for 1867s, 104⅛@104¼ for 10-40s, and 102¾@103 for new 5s. Erie ranged from 15½ to 16. The sterling exchange market was firm early in the day, but closed a shade weaker for 60-day bills at $4 86½@$4 87. Demand drafts remain at $4 90 for business. Gold advanced shortly after the opening from 117 to 117¼, the market having been strengthened by reports that the specie shipments to Europe to-morrow would reach between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Subsequently, when it was announced that the engagements footed up $2,250,000, the price reached to 117, and the final sales were at 117¼. The Treasury is now disbursing freely on account of called bonds, which are coming in considerable amounts from Europe, and present indications point to a large outflow of the precious metal. It may be, however, that the future may witness larger exchanges of called 1862s for other descriptions, and, in this connection, we heard this afternoon of some amounts of 1865s and 1867s being taken for export. Cash gold commanded as high as 1-64 for use at one time, but loans followed free of interest, and, at the close, 2@3 ₱ cent. was paid to have balances carried.

Government bonds were strong and higher, partly in sympathy with the advance in gold, and also owing to an increased demand, the improvement ranging from ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent. The bidding was more spirited than for some days past; but, on the other hand, the floating supply of bonds was small, and holders evinced no disposition to offer large amounts at current figures. In railroad mortgages there were no important changes either way. A brisk demand prevailed for Union Pacific firsts, which were taken at 102¾@102⅞, but sinking funds receded a fraction, selling at 92. Central Pacifics advanced to 104, and New-Jersey Central consolidated firsts to 105¼. Long Dock bonds sold at 99@100, and Erie third at 92½. State bonds were steady on small transactions.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day are $1,274,899, and the amount marketed, $1,336,924. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 this year, are $51,312,683, and the total amount marketed, $52,343,473.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, June 4, 1875.

Gold receipts	$345,900 04
Gold payments	1,338,500 26
Gold balance	52,337,043 04
Currency receipts	1,265,823 13
Currency payments	528,254 55
Currency balance	47,367,188 37
Customs	280,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 4.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117¾	118¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	124⅞	124⅞
American Gold	116¾	117⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	103	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	103
Pacific Mail	32⅝	34
St. Paul Common	33⅛	33¼
St. Paul Preferred	55	55
Western Union	74⅛	75⅞
Union Pacific	71⅝	72¾
Lake Shore	58⅞	61⅝
Wabash and Toledo	9⅛	9½
North-western Common	40¼	39⅞
North-western Preferred	55	54⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	118⅛	117⅛
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108¼
Panama	131	131
Erie	18	18½
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	23
C., C. and I. C.	4½	4¾
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103¾	103	1,400
Erie	18⅞	18	9,400
Lake Shore	62⅛	59¼	98,000
Wabash	9½	9¼	800
North-western	40½	38⅞	12,100
North-western Preferred	54⅛	54⅛	100
Rock Island	103	102½	2,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33¼	32⅞	900
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	55	55	200
Pittsburg	88½	87¾	450
Del., Lack. and Western	117⅛	117⅛	150
Union Pacific	72¾	71½	19,000
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22	21⅛	100
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	22⅞	2,500
Missouri Pacific	50⅛	50⅛	600
Canton	65	65	400
Western Union	75⅞	74⅝	58,900
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	24¼	24	300
Pacific Mail	34	32⅝	31,400
Quicksilver	16⅛	16	2,900
Quicksilver Preferred	22½	22½	400
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	7⅞	7⅞	100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	38½	38	270
Consolidated Coal	47	47	100
United States Express	45	43	145
New-Jersey Southern	4⅝	4⅝	200
Total sales			242,615

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅝	124½	5-20s, 1865, c.	123¾	125
5s, 1881, r.	120⅝	120¾	5-20s, 1865, r.	120¼	120½
5s, 1881, c.	124⅞	125¼	5-20s, 1867, c.	124¾	125
5-20s, 1862, r.	118⅛	118¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, r.	118⅛	118⅝	5-20s, 1868, c.	124⅜	125
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅛	118½	10-40s, r.	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, r.	118⅛	119	10-40s, c.	117⅞	119⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	122¼	124¾	5s, 1881, r.	118⅛	118¼
5-20s, 1865, n.	118⅛	118¼	5s, 1881, c.	118⅛	118¼

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $67,000 for interest and $1,015,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$52,727,000
Gold balances	1,282,951
Currency balances	1,566,915

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$83,001,674
Currency balances	3,832,240
Gold exchanges	4,930,929
Gold balances	875,927

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	32	N.Y.6sGoldReg.1887	120
Alabama 5s, 88	38	N.Y.6sGoldcoup1887	120¼
Ark. 6s, Funded	28½	N.Y.6sGold L'n1883	120¼
Connecticut 6s	105	N.Y.6sGold L'n1891	122
Georgia 6s	85	N. C. 6s old, J. & J.	20
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98½	N. C. 6s April & Oct.	20
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	93	N.C.N.C.R.,J. & J.	50
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	102	N.C.N.C.R.,A.&O.1st.	50
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	102	N.C. Fund'g Act1866.	12½
Ill. War Loan	102½	N.C.newbonds, A.&O.	10
Kentucky 6s	102½	N.C.Spl. Tax class 3.	3½
Louisiana 6s	36	Ohio 6s 1881	105½
La. 6s, new bds.	30	Ohio 6s 1886	107
La. 6s, new F'g Debt.	35½	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	36	South Carolina 6s	32
La. 8s, Levee bds.	36	S. C. 6s J. & J.	32½
La. 8s, Levee bds., '75.	37	S. C. 6s April & Oct.	32
Michigan 6s, '78-79	102	S.C.Fund'gAct 1866.	32
Michigan 6s, '83	103	S.C.L.C.1889J.&J.	32
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102½	S.C.L.C.1889A&.Oct.	32
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102½	S. C. 7s of 1888	33
Fund'g bds., due '94-5	102¼	Tenn. 6s new bonds.	52⅝
L. B., due '81 to '91 in	102¼	Tenn. 6s new series.	52½
As.orUniv'ty, due '92	102¼	Texas 10s of 1876	99½
H. & St. Jo., due '75	102½	Virginia 6s old	35
H. & St. Jo., due '76	102½	Virginia 6s n. b.1866.	35
H. & St. Jo., due '87	101¾	Virginia 6s n. b.1867.	35
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	108½	Virginia 6s c. bds.	63¼
N. Y. Coup. B'tyL'n	108½	Virginia 6s ex.mat.c.	58
N.Y.6sCanalL'n1875	110	Virginia 6s c. 2d ser.	44½
N.Y.6sCanal L'n1877	112	Dis.of Col.3-65s 1924.	73½
N.Y.6sCanal L'n1878	114		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	111⅛	Buff. & S. L. 7s	102
Alb. & Susq. 2d	104½	Lake Shore div. bds.	99
Alb. & Susq. 3d	100½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	102½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	25⅝	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	98
Bos., H. & E. guar'd.	25	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	94¼
B.,C.R. & M. 1st 7s,g.	30½	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	90
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	40	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
Ches. & O. ex-coup.	33	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	103½
Chic. & Alton 1st	112¾	N. J. So. 1st 7s	28
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
C.,B.& Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	116½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100⅞
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	97½
C.R.of N.J. 1st. new	111½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	98
C.R. of N.J. 1st Con.	105¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½
C.R.of N.J.Con.Conv	106½	N. Y. C. & Hud.1st C.	117⅝
Am. Dock & Imp. bs.	100½	Hud.R.7s 2d S. F. '85.	111
M. & St.P.1st 8s P.D.	110	Harlem 1st 7s Cou.	109¾
M.& St.P.1st,La C.D.	89	Harlem 1st 7s Reg.	109½
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D.	80	O. & M. Con. S. F.	97
M. & St. P. 1st Con.	74½	O. & M. Con	96
C. & N. W. S. Fund.	104	O. & M. 2d Con	74
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	99	O. & M. 1st S. Div.	84
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	94⅝	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103⅞
C.& N.W. ext'n bds.	90	Cen. Pac.,San Joa. B.	92⅛
Chic. &. N. W. 1st.	100½	Cen. Pac., C. & O. 1st.	93⅝
C.& N.W.coup.G.bs.	82½	Western Pacific bds.	97⅛
Peninsula 1st Conv.	96½	Union Pacific 1st b's.	102⅞
Del., L. & W. 2d	110½	Union Pac.L'd G't 7s.	97⅛
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	117½	Union Pacific S. F.	91⅝
Morris & Essex 1st.	110⅛	So. Pac. R. bs. of Mo.	80
Morris & Essex 2d.	108¼	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st.	94¾
Erie 1st Extended	100½	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	80½
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	95	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.,2d.	107
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	92½	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.,3d.	101
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	88¾	Cleve. & Pitts.C.S.F.	104¼
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	87	Cleve.&Pitts.4thS.F.	100⅛
Long Dock Bonds	97½	Col.,Chic. & Ind. 1st.	49½
H. & St. Jo. L. G'ts.	106	Col.,Chic. & Ind. 2d.	16
H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	83	Alt.& Ter. Haute 1st.	100
Dub.&Sioux C'y 1st.	103½	Alt.&T.Haute 2d Pf.	89
D. & Sioux C'y 2d D.	101	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	72
Ind., B. & W'n 1st.	28	Tol.,P.& War., E. D.	63
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.	100⅝	Tol.,P.&War., W. D.	52½
M. So. N.I.S.F.7 p.c.	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st.,Ex.	80½
Clev. & Tol. S. F'd.	107½	T.& W.1st,St.L.Div.	57
Clev.& Tol. new bds.	103½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	55
C., P. & A. old bds.	105	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	78
C., P. & A. new bds.	103	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	56
Det.,Mon.&Tol. bds.	102	Han. & Cent.Mo.1st.	62
Buff.& Erie new bds.	103		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	100	Manhattan	150
American Exchange	118½	Merchants'	126
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Merchants' Ex.	104
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Commerce	122½	New-York	135
Continental	10	Peoples'	140
First National	200	Phenix	100¼
Fourth National	100½	State of New-York	112½
Importers' & Trad's'	202	Tradesmen's	146¼
Irving	130	Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	..
City 6s, new	105⅛	105½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅛	49¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53¾	53⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	64	
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	..	30
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	103	

Attention is called to the statement, to be found in another column, of the business of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., which affords gratifying evidence of the flourishing financial condition of that concern, and reflects credit upon the ability and energy of the President, Mr. L. Spencer Goble, and the other officers of the company. We append the following summary of the business of the company from May 1, 1874, which speaks for itself:

Total receipts	$74,397,520 70
Paid losses and endowments	17,187,583 26
Paid dividends or return premiums	16,362,010 85
Paid surrendered policies	3,714,825 46
Paid expenses—management, commissions, taxes, &c.	7,471,171 52
Assets, Jan. 1, 1875	30,533,429 94

The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn has removed its New-York Office from No. 173 Broadway to the Western Union building. From the statement of the company's affairs, which appears in our advertising columns, it will be seen that the company, during the twenty-two years of its existence, has never (except on one occasion) "passed" a dividend, and that it has invariably met all losses accruing with the utmost promptitude. The total assets of the company amount to $2,183,956 12. The officers are: Stephen Crowell, President; Philander Shaw, Vice President; W. R. Crowell, Secretary, and Edward Haslehurst, Secretary of the Brooklyn Department.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 4, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	44	Pea-nuts, bags	337
Beans, bbls	37	Resin, bbls	131
Candles, pks	50	Spirits Turp., bbls	40
Cotton, bales	506	Beef, pks	42
Eggs, bbls	1,197	Pork, pks	100
Flour, bbls	17,821	Cut-meats, pks	481
Wheat, bushels	264,325	Lard, tcs	90
Corn, bushels	117,175	Butter, pks	3,824
Oats, bushels	55,575	Cheese, pks	12,332
Malt, bushels	6,500	Sumac, bags	28
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, pks	881
Dried Fruit, pks	13	Sugar, bbls	160
Grease, pks	70	Tallow, pks	80
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, hhds	153
Hops, bales	31	Tobacco, pks	512
Hides, bales	6	Wool, bales	184
Lard-oil, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	228
Lead, pigs	260	Stearine, pks	58
Leather, sides	15,143		

COFFEE.—Rio has been more active, but at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ ℔. under more urgent offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 10,608 bags, including 5,000 bags by the Albion, 3,000 bags by the Daisy, 1,249 bags by the Grenada, 1,510 bags by the St. Ursula, and 849 bags by the Ontario, within our revised range. And 4,500 bags by the German brig Sagitta, sold some time since, (not previously made public,) has been deducted from the stock in first hands, which this evening is 44,033 bags. Other kinds very quiet within the previous nominal range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16c.@19½c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c. ₱ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at a reduction of fully ⅛c. ₱ ℔., closing weak. Shippers have been less disposed to operate. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 245 bales, (of which 59 bales were on last evening,) including 243 bales to spinners and 2 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been on a restricted scale, and prices have declined 3-16c. ₱ ℔., influenced by the unsatisfactory advices from Liverpool and the favorable crop reports, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,600 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were on last evening and 16,600 bales to-day,) with 700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; July, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; August, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; September, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; October, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; November, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; December, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; January, 15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; February, 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; March, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; April at 16c.@16 1-16c., and May at 16 7-32c.@16¼c. ₱ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 506 bales, of which 111 bales were by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,120 bales, against 2,193 bales same day last week, and for the week 12,834 bales, against 15,484 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,395,798 bales, against 3,679,361 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 38,883 bales; to the Continent, 4,818 bales. Stock in New-York, 142,846 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 292,790 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅜	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pressed for sale and generally quoted at 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower, leading to a more active movement, in good part in shipping Extras, in lines, for the English markets. Trade and Family Extras have been moving moderately in a jobbing way at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 17,900 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 50; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 80, with very fancy quoted higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 10@$5 50; City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 10@$5 50; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 10@$5 60, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. Shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations......Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 for poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6 05@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair demand at from $4 35@$5 60 for very poor to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 50 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active, but quoted cheaper, within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,300 bbls., including 400 bbls. Brandywine, at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—There has been a very light trade noted in this line. Raisins and Currants have been offered less freely. Sales include 1,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20; 1,200 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 40@$3 50; 380 bbls. Currants, 6c.; 80 cks. Turkey Prunes, 7¼c.@7¾c.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been quite animated, largely on export account, but at a reduction of about 2c. a bushel, under free arrivals, and more inquiry on the part of receivers to place supplies, the market, however, closing rather more steadily, favored, to some extent, by the easier range of ocean freights by sail and steam for British ports. Winter Wheat has been offered with more freedom, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on a moderate trade, for shipment and milling. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 281,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 16@$1 17 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, closing at the inside rate; $1 16@$1 16¼ for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, chiefly at $1 16 for prime boat-loads; $1 13 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 11@$1 12 for No. 2 do., do., mostly at $1 11 for prime, afloat, which latter was the closing quotation; $1 07½@$1 09 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, afloat, nearly all at $1 08 for prime, closing with $1 07½ reported bid; $1 05@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, in lots, (the four boat-loads of Sheboygan mentioned in our last on private terms, sold, two at $1 15½ and two at $1 15;) $1 31 for fair White Indiana, for milling, and $1 30 for prime Red Western, for export. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels very choice Amber Michigan, to arrive within ten days, at $1 34; 48,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June options, at $1 11; 16,000 bushels do., July, at $1 12; and 16,000 bushels do., same option, at $1 11. Also three boat-loads of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, for prompt delivery, at $1 12, to be replaced by an equal amount, July delivery, on the same basis....New Corn has been offered less freely, and again quoted about ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, closing firmly, with an active inquiry noted, in good part for steamer grades, afloat, for export. Sales have been reported of 104,000 bushels at 75c.@77c. for steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 76c.@76½c.@77c., afloat; 78c.@79c. for good to about prime boat-loads new do., afloat; 80c.@83c. for fair to strictly choice new do., car lots; 78c.@83c. for new Yellow Western....Old Corn dull and nominal....Rye declined materially, on a restricted inquiry; 7,300 bushels Canada, in bond, sold at 90c. ₱ bushel, for export....Barley without further movement of importance....Barley-malt held higher, but quiet; prime four-rowed State quoted at $1 55....Oats have been fairly active, but at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels at 71c.@72c. for fair to choice Mixed Chicago; 70c.@75c. for poor to choice White Western, mainly at 70c. for Iowa, afloat; 71c.@74c. for White State, from cars, and 71c.@72c. for fair to prime Mixed Canada, closing with 72c. bid for strictly prime....Feed has been moderately active in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30, as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been comparatively quiet, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 50c.@60c....Rye Straw has been slow of sale, within the range of from 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been almost wholly for Domestic Cloth, of which 500 half-rolls have been sold at 13c. ₱ ℔. Calcutta Bagging quoted nominally at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.@12½c.

HEMP—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. Jute Butts have been freely purchased and quoted firm in price; sales, 600 bales here at 2 13-16c.@2⅞c., and 3,000 bales at Boston at 2⅞c., currency, 90 days' credit.

HIDES.—The inquiry has been moderately active for the leading kinds. Prices have favored purchasers, as a rule, under liberal offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 2,004 California, 21c., gold, 60 days; 441 Indianola, 575 Dry Texas Kips, 200 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 900 Dry Southern, on private terms; 246 Savannah at 17c., currency; 511 San Juan, 19c., gold; 2,460 Dry Texas, on private terms; 2,300 do., 18½c.@19c., currency.

HOPS—Have been quoted dull, as a rule, with values quoted weaker and more or less nominal. We quote: New-York, low to choice, new, 30c.@38c., and fancy up to 40c.@43c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@35c.; Western, new, 28c.@35c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 30c.@35c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 350 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 42,326 bales, as against 20,950 bales same time last year. Exports this week none, and since Sept. 1, 15,088 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been selling less readily, with Eastern quoted down to $1 55 per 1,000....Lime has been fairly active since our last, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25 and Lump at $1 50; State, $1@$1 35 per bbl.; Portland Cement, $4@$4 50; Roman, nominally $4@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 30 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been in very moderate demand, as a rule, and values have been depressed and irregular. Supplies of most kinds liberal. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16 50@$19 50 for lots to order, and $15@$17 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18 50@$25; White Pine Boards, $19@$30; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $34@$44; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$130, with extreme wide stock quoted higher; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—A slow movement has been reported in this line on the basis of the recently reduced figures. Refiners have been unwilling to make free purchases. The demand for jobbing purposes has been very moderate. Equal to 393 hhds. and 95 bbls. St. Croix have been disposed of on private terms. An invoice of 667 puncheons, 46 tcs., and 31 bbls. Port Spain, of recent arrival, has not yet been marketed. In a jobbing way some increase of business has been noted, but not of a very encouraging nature. Sales have been made of 135 hhds., in lots, at 42c.@58c. for Porto Rico, and 45c. for Barbados, and 60 hhds. Demerara at 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico (nominally) at 40c.@58c.; Barbados, 43c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@52c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@45c.; do. refining grades, (nominal,) 38½c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal; St. Croix, 42c.@48c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@76c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been quite dull, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@58c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 35c.@43c. for ordinary to prime ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in limited request on the reduced basis of 26c. for hhds. and 30c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather more active at unchanged prices, within the range of from $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3@$4 75 for No. 1, and $4 50@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 ℔.; sales, 300 bbls. Good Strained at $1 90, and 1,600 bbls. Good Strained to Extra Pale at $1 90@$7 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive on the basis of $2@$2 37½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, with merchantable quoted about steady at 32½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 550 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm, though quoted steady, have been without notable activity. Linseed has been in light demand at previous prices. Lard and Tallow-oils have been held more confidently, on a moderate inquiry. Menhaden has been in limited request, and quoted weaker and irregular as to values. Cotton-seed Oil has been moving slowly. Most other kinds quiet. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@66c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale, 72½c.@77½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $2; Bleached Sperm, $2 05; Lard-oil, $1 15@$1 22½ for good to prime, and 87½c.@$1 10 for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 72c.@75c.; Linseed-oil, 64c.@66c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 16@$1 20, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 36c.@38c., for Sound Oil; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 60c.; Yellow do., 67c.@72c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 72½c.@80c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c.; Resin-oil, 17c.@23c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@90c.; Cod, 65c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 87½c.@$1 30; Cocoa-nut, 10½c.@14c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in limited request, and quoted at 6¼c.@6⅜c., and in shipping order at 9⅜c....Refined has been moderately active, with early deliveries quoted here down to 12⅜c.@12½c., but closed at 12½c.; sales, 8,000 bbls., at 12½c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha, 9c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c., with sales of 3,000 bbls. at 12½c., and at Baltimore, June deliveries, at 12¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western advices, early to-day, were again decidedly unfavorable for Pork and Lard, depressing values, but the market closed stronger....Pork has been in limited request for early delivery, with sales reported of only small lots new Western Mess at $20, Prime Mess at $18 25@$18 50, and Extra Prime at $15 25....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $19 50@$19 95, closing at $19 90@$19 95, and 3,750 bbls., August options, at $19 70@$20, closing at $20@$20 10....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 9½c.@9⅝c. for City, ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been inactive and weak within the previous range, with sales reported of 10,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 15 ℔., at 11½c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams at 12¼c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at former figures. Also, for Western delivery, 100 bxs. English Cut Hams at 12¼c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been inactive here, with City Long Clear quoted at 11¾c.; Western Short Clear quoted (nominally) at 12c., and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11½c. Sales have been reported of 200 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¾c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been inactive for early delivery at lower prices. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 14c.; 190 tcs. City do. at 13¾c.; 170 tcs. No. 1 City at 12⅞c.@13c., and of Refined, for the West Indies, at 13½c., and do., for the Continent, at 14c. ₱ ℔. For forward delivery, a fairly active movement has been reported in Western Steam at reduced rates, closing more firmly. Sales have been made of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing 14c.@14⅛c., and 2,500 tcs., August, at 14c.@14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c.@14¼c....Beef has been quoted steady at our recently revised figures, on a moderate trade. We quote on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been rather more active at from $18@$18 75 for very good to choice; sales, 150 bbls....Butter has been in fair request, and the finer qualities have been held with firmness. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c., for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c. for very good to very choice; New Western at 14c.@24c. for ordinary to very choice, ₱ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails, from 13c.@18c. for poor to very good old State and near-by products; 12c.@15c. for ordinary to very good old Western....Cheese has been attracting more attention, particularly strictly prime and fancy, which have been quoted steady. We quote: New Cheese at 7c.@12c. for State Factory, the latter rate for fancy, and 4c.@11c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy, and old State Factory nominal within the previous range....Eggs have been in reduced stock and good demand, within the range of 18½c.@21c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 19½c.@20½c. for very good to choice marks ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, with Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 37½; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 87½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and to bond at $2 65@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been in demand at about steady rates, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@30c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet and somewhat nominal, with Crude at 5½c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good request, on refining account, on the basis of 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good refining grades. Holders have been offering supplies moderately at the ruling figures. Sales have been made, to-day, of 2,191 hhds. and 214 bxs., including 1,141 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 180 hhds. good common to fair refining Muscovado at 8c.@8⅛c.; 415 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 351 hhds. about scant good refining Porto Rico at 8 5-16c.; 104 hhds. St. Croix on private terms; and 214 bxs. at 7c.@7⅝c. for Molasses Sugar, and 8c. for low grade Clayed....Refined have been active and firm, with Crushed quoted at 14½c., and other grades as before.

TALLOW—Has been held more firmly on the basis of 8¾c. for prime, and 8 13-16c.@8⅞c. for very choice, with more inquiry noted; and sales reported of equal to 295,000 bbls. at 8½c.@8 13-16c., chiefly at 8¾c. ₱ ℔. for prime....Stearine has been inactive since our last, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 15¼c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been steady, but quiet; 1,400 half chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—A somewhat freer movement has been reported in this line, on a generally steady basis as to values. The export call has been rather more satisfactory. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 150 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@24c.; 39 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7c.@7½c.; 96 cases 1872 and 1873 do. at 11c.; 40 cases 1872 do. at 18c.; 100 cases 1871 do. on private terms; 40 cases 1873 New-York at 20c.; 33 cases 1874 Pennsylvania on private terms; 403 cases 1872 and 1873 Wisconsin at 7¼c.@8¼c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@40c.; and 300 bales Havana, in lots, at 88c.@$1 15 ₱ ℔. We quote Kentucky Leaf thus: Common Lugs, 10c.@12c.; good do., 11½c.@13c.; Low Leaf, 12½c.@14½c., medium do., 14c.@17c.; good do., 15½c.@19c.; fine do., 16½c.@21c.; select do., 18½c.@25c.; ₱ ℔. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@16c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 35c.@55c.; Connecticut assorted lots, 18c.@30c.; Massachusetts assorted lots, 15c.@25c.; New-York assorted lots, common, 9c.@11c.; New-York assorted lots, good to fine, 12c.@18c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 16c.@25c.; Ohio assorted lots, 10½c.@13½c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 8½c.@10c. Crops of 1871 and 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers, 15c.@30c.; New-York Fillers, 7c.@8c.; New-York Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; New-York assorted lots, common, 9c.@11c.; New-York assorted lots, good to fine, 12c.@18c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 9c.@11c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 18c.@40c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 11c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 11c.@12c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 8½c.@9½c.; Old Crop, Connecticut and Massachusetts, 10c.@12c. ₱ ℔....Havana Tobacco, thus: Common, 87½c.@90c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 10@$1 25. And Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ₱ ℔....Manufactured Tobacco has been in fair demand, with Black, common to fine, quoted steady at 18c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@60c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 20 ₱ gallon on sales of 250 bbls.

WOOL—Business has been somewhat brisker since our last. More inquiry has been noted for manufacturing accounts, though not in any instance of a very urgent nature. The purchases have been mainly in small amount, buyers having been moving somewhat cautiously, pending the free offering of the new clip in the local market. Holders have been generally ready sellers at the ruling figures, which indicated no important changes. The bulk of the trade of the week has been in domestic product, foreign having been quiet and depressed. Australian has been in fair supply. Carpet stock is scarce. On large lots of most kinds buyers make bids much under the views of sellers. Sales have been reported here during the week of equal to 43,500 ℔ domestic Fleece at 51c.@55c.; 2,000 ℔ unwashed do., on private terms; 391 pkgs and 28,000 ℔ domestic Pulled at 45c.@53c.; 129,000 ℔ Scoured, 60c.@75c.; 12,000 ℔ No. 1 Combing, and 15,000 ℔. Kentucky Delaine on private terms; 1,500 ℔. fat Sheep at 40c.; 20,000 ℔. Georgia, part at 38½c.; 42 bales Black, part No. 2, at 10c.@10c.; 294 bales and 101,000 ℔. California Spring at 28c.@35c.; 47 bales and 54,500 ℔. California Fall at 16½c.@24c.; 186,500 ℔. Texas at 23c.@33c.; 16,000 ℔. Nevada, 160 bales and 1,800 ℔. Australian, 30 bales and 15,000 ℔. Cape, and 10 bales Curacoa on private terms; and 12 bales East India at 22½c. ₱ ℔. Advices from Ohio and adjacent States report considerable progress in shearing, with some business in the new product within the range of 45c.@50c. ₱ ℔., but the bids of Eastern buyers are generally much under these figures, checking operations.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been fairly active, but rates have been quoted somewhat weaker, especially for Grain room by the steamers for British ports. The offerings of Grain have been more liberal at the slightly modified figures; and of Provisions and Cotton fair at the current quotations. In the chartering line, the main inquiry was for tonnage suited to the Grain trade at full previous rates, with a moderate demand for vessels for the Petroleum trade on a comparatively steady basis. The Lumber, West India Sugar, and coastwise trades were without notable animation. The reports from the Cuban Sugar ports were of extreme dullness....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 32,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel, showing a decline of ½d. ₱ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 825 bxs. Bacon at 40s., and 15,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 28,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel, (cargo for a British ship, 899 tons;) and by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel, and 200 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 25 tons Tallow at 40s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders an Austrian brig, 381 tons, (now at Gloucester,) hence, with about 2,250 qrs. Grain at 6s. 3d. and £10 gratuity; a Danish brig, 187 tons, hence, with about 1,200 qrs. do. at 6s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 776 tons, hence, with about 4,000 qrs. do. at 6s.; another, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,500 qrs. do. at 6s.; a German bark, 608 tons, with about 4,200 qrs. do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Havre or Antwerp, a British bark, 753 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, on private terms, quoted at 5s. 9d.@5s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, Antwerp, or Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 540 tons, (now at Sandy Hook,) with about 3,600 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 120 hhds. Tallow, on private terms, quoted at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton, with Grain room in more request and quoted at 9d. asked....For Rotterdam, by steam, 12,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at equal to 8d. ₱ bushel; 475 bbls. Syrup at 1.30 reich-marks; 100 hhds. Tallow at the same rate; and 50 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ₱ ℔....For Konigsberg, a German bark, 460 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl., prompt dispatch....For Amsterdam, a German bark, about 800 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 22s. 6d., clearance of July 1....For Stettin, Dantzic, or Riga, an American bark, 418 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, direct, an Italian bark, 490 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d ₱ bbl. and £15 gratuity....For Martinique and back, an American schooner, about 1,300 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $1,200.....For a French windward island, a British schooner, 159 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 40c. ₱ bbl....For Nuevitas, two American brigs, 461 and 357 tons, hence, with Hay and Corn, within the range of $1 40@$1 50 for Hay.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 4, 1875.

There was a small but brisk trade in Beeves on this forenoon. Sales were easy, owing to the shortness of arrivals and the quality of the herds being generally good, with only a few poor quality Spanish herds as a tail end. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 8½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights 4¾ to 7½ cwt., on 54 to 58 ℔. net. Milch Cows slow at $42@$79 ₱ head. Calves and Veals were generally held on sale. Sheep were scarce and in demand at 6c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Lambs slow at reduced rates; quality inferior and the supply over abundant; prices, 8½c.@10c. ₱ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened firm on yesterday's closing quotations, being 9½c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔.; trade small.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 51 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt. strong; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 65 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., those sold at 12½c. ₱ ℔. were allowed $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 102 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant; 128 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. T. Gilles sold for Bower & Smith 67 still-fed Texan Steers at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Wilber & Brother 22 Texan Steers direct from the Plains at 7c.@8c. ₱ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 77 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 102 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 122 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 59 still-fed Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 87 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 88 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 38 Buttermilk-fed State Calves, weight 5,590 ℔., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 4 State Veals, weight 470 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 307 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 33,740 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 39 Virginia Lambs, weight 5,220 ℔., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 106 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,390 ℔., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 196 Kentucky Lambs, weight 13,890 ℔., at 10c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 205 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 16,400 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 511 Kentucky Lambs, weight 29,330 ℔., at 8¾c. ₱ ℔.; 215 Kentucky Lambs, weight 12,640 ℔., at 9c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 873 head of Horned Cattle, 44 Cows, 225 Veals and Calves, 5 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,710 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 745 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,100 Hogs, 441 Veals and Calves, 834 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,190 head, making total supply for the week thus far 6,987 head, or 411 cars, against 575 cars same time last week, and 518 cars for same time last year. Of the receipts of the week, 205 cars were through shipments, as also all arrivals to-day; 17 cars held for shipment to-morrow. No market to-day. Sales insufficient for quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 10,200 head same time last week, and 6,200 head same week last year. Market slow; 600 head Ohio Clipped Sheep disposed of, averaging 85 to 93½ ℔., at $5 25@$5 60, two cars remaining unsold. Hogs—Receipts 2,000 head, making total supply for the week thus far 12,600 head, against 13,500 head same time last week, and 19,400 head same week last year. Market flat; four cars disposed of; Yorkers, few offering at $6 75@$7 25; Best heavy, $7 25@$7 40; selected Singers, averaging 175 ℔., at $7 50; three cars unsold; majority heavy Hogs. Cows—Receipts for the week, 15 cars, of which 8 were disposed of here, and the balance shipped direct to milkmen outside of city. Demand light, and trade dull at $28@$40 ₱ head, in car lots; few choice, with Calves, ready for dairy use, $50@$55 ₱ head. Calves—Receipts for the week, 110 head; majority good Veals; few Bobs. Trade moderately active. Veals, $5@$8 ₱ head; Bobs, $1 50@$3 ₱ head.

ALBANY, June 4.—Cattle market excited; receipts, 535 cars, against 551 cars for the same time last week; average quality good; Cherokees and Texans of all grades found ready buyers at from 4½c.@6⅛c.; native Western Stillers, 7c.; native corn-fed Steers sold at 6¼c., and from that up to 7c.; highest price realized, 7⅛c.; ruling of the market ⅛c.@¼c. higher than last week. Milch Cows—Receipts, 250 head, and prices ranged from $40@$70 for common to good, and $80 for extra. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 40 cars, about the same as last week; ruling of the market ¼c.@⅜c. higher than last week. Sheep—Common to fair, 4⅜c.@5¼c.; fair to good, 5¼c.@5¾c., and extra, 6c. Lambs have been in increased supply from the South-west, and have sold readily at 10c.@12c. ₱ ℔., live weight.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—Cattle active; strong prices for good grades; 10c.@15c. lower; receipts, 3,500 head; closed with pens nearly empty; through Texans and Cherokees, $3@$4 75; Butchers', $3 50@$6 75; fair to extra Shipping Steers, $5 75@$6 75; choice Steers, $5 95@$6 35; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs opened quiet; closed more active and firm at 5c.@10c. higher; sales at $6@$7 15, chiefly at $6 75@$7; shipments, 5,000. Sheep dull and unchanged; receipts, 800 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Cattle active and strong; good native Steers, $6@$6 20; fair, $5 60@$5 90; mixed, $4 50@$5 10; good through Texans, $4 25@$4 75; fair, $3 75@$4 15; medium, $3 25@$3 60. Hogs quiet and slow; Shippers, $6 25@$6 75; Bacon, $6 80@$7 20; Butchers', $7 25@$7 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 4—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10 000. Erie Railway Shares, 16.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15¾@16. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 77½c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7 13-16d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 53,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export, and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 970,000 bales, including 585,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 59,000 bales, including 19,000 bales American. Actual export, 5,000 bales. The stock afloat is 563,000 bales, including 185,000 bales American. Sales of Cotton forwarded from the ship's side directly to the spinner, 6,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, including 33,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Wheat, 9s. 1d.@9s. 4d. ₱ cental for Club California White; Corn, 30s. 9d.@31s. ₱ quarter; Peas, 38s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,200 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is dull, but not quotably lower. Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d @25s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, June 4—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s.; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.@£10 15s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 23s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Fine Resin, 15s.@16s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, June 2, via KEY WEST.—Spanish Gold, 198@199; American, 201@202. Exchange active and firmer; on the United States 60 days' currency, 72@74 premium; short sight, 76@78 premium; 60 days' Gold, 100@101 premium; short sight Gold, 105@106 premium; on London, 126@128 premium; on Paris, 102@103 premium. Sugar firmer; not notably higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 315 bales; gross, 815 bales; exports to the Continent, 777 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 65,445 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,384 bales; gross, 3,597 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,412 bales; to France, 3,955 bales; to the Continent, 777 bales; coastwise, 590 bales; sales, 9,200 bales.

MOBILE, June 4.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 136 bales; exports, coastwise, 520 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,791 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 445 bales; gross, 449 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,686 bales; coastwise, 1,593 bales; sales, 2,350 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling 15¼c.; net receipts, 350 bales; exports coastwise, 514 bales; sales, 78 bales; stock, 11,463 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,041 bales; gross, 2,141 bales; exports coastwise, 1,977 bales; sales, 1,219 bales.

GALVESTON, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 13 bales; sales, 412 bales; stock, 17,865 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 285 bales; gross, 334 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,754 bales; coastwise 4,197 bales; sales 2,444 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 311 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,063 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,058 bales; exports, coastwise, 334 bales; sales, 625 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 37; No. 2 do., $1 34; Mixed do., $1 30; No. 1 Western Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 29@$1 30; Pennsylvania Red, $1 31@$1 32; Maryland, $1 25@$1 35; do. Amber, $1 36@$1 38; do. White, $1 30@$1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 13. Corn dull for Western and firmer for Southern; Southern White, 89c.; do. Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Western Mixed, 80½c. Oats weak and off; Southern, 70c.@75c.; Western White, 70c.@71c.; do. Mixed, 69c. Rye dull and nominal at $1 15. Hay quiet but firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions nominally unchanged. Pork, $21 50@$22. Lard dull and nominal. Butter firm; good to fine Western Grass, 24c.@26c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 6c.@6⅛c.; Refined, 13c. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky nominally firmer at $1 20.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Flour too unsettled to give quotations. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 31 bid, cash; $1 35½ bid, June; sales of do. at $1 41@$1 41½, July; $1 44@$1 45½, August. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@66c., cash; 72c., August. Oats higher; No. 2, 59c.@61c., cash. Rye steady at $1 03@$1 09. Whisky dull at $1 17. Pork lower at $19 50. Dry-salted Meats, little doing; sales of heavy Shoulders at Quincy at 8½c., buyer first half of July. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c., August. Lard dull; Summer, 13¾c.@13½c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

BOSTON, June 4.—Flour continues dull and prices nominally unchanged; sales at $4 25@$4 75 for Western Superfine, $5@$5 50 for Common Extras, $5 50@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 25@$7 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 50@$7 50 for Illinois, $6 50@$8 25 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour dull at $5@$8 25 for common Extras and choice Family, and Fancy Minnesota brands $7@$8 50. Corn quiet but firm at 84c.@87c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 73c.@78c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, fine Feed, and Middlings, $24@$27. Receipts—Flour, 2,475 bbls.; Wheat, 10,800 bushels; Corn, 8,533 bushels; Oats, 22,393 bushels; Shorts, 4,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, June 4.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 22½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; July, $1 22; Extra do., $1 23; Amber Michigan, cash and June, $1 20½; July, $1 22; August, $1 21; No. 2 Red, $1 19@$1 19½. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash and June, 72c.; July, 74½c.; August, 75¾c.; Low Mixed, 70½c.@71c. Oats higher and in fair demand; No. 1, 64c.; No. 2, 62c.@62½c.; White, 65c.; Michigan, 62½c.@63c. Receipts—21,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; Red, $1 23; Amber and White, $1 30. Corn dull and lower at 68c.@70c. Oats declined and very dull at 63c.@65c. Rye, $1 15. Provisions dull and lower. Pork, $20 25@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8⅞c., Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 70; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@14c. Lard lower and dull; Tierce, 15¼c.@15½c.; Keg, 16c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging steady at 13¼c.@14c.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Flour dull; nominally unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1; No. 2, 96¼c.; July, 96¼c.; August, 97¾c. Oats firmer and in moderate demand; No. 2, in store, 58c. Corn higher and in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 63½c.; New, in store, 61c. Rye dull and neglected; No. 1, in store, $1 20. Barley irregular; No. 3 Spring, in store, $1. Provisions dull and nominal. Pork, $19 25. Lard—Steam, 14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Freights nominal and quiet; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; Oswego, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 93 000 bushels.

For other Domestic Markets see Eighth Page.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only business transacted at the Exchange on Friday, June 4, was as follows:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an Executor's sale, to close estate of George W. Browne, deceased, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 150, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet east of St. Nicholas avenue, with two lots adjoining, each 25 by 100, sold for $2,950 each, to William Moser. Also offered the premises known as No. 7 East Fifteenth street, belonging to the same estate, embracing one three-story and basement brick house, 45 by 52, with plot 75 by 103.3, on East Fifteenth street, north side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue, which property was knocked down to C. G. Shuragar for $61,000, but not sold. The legal sale by the same firm of two lots on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street, was adjourned to June 24.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. W. Emmerson, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement with lot 25 by 44 by 25 by 46.3 on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $6,600 over and above a mortgage, with interest amounting to $7,500, to J. J. Campion. The Trustee's sale, in charge of the same firm, of the premises Nos. 118 and 120 Delancey street, embracing two lots, each 20 by 50.11, with two five-story brick stores and tenements, with a small lot 25 by 19.2, in rear of No. 120, was withdrawn.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, disposed of one two-story frame house, with lease of lot, 25 by 90, No. 18 Clark street, between Dominick and Spring streets. Lease from Trinity Church, dated April 21, 1857, for twenty-one years, (ground rent $200 per annum,) for $1,500, to C. Edgar Smith, defendant.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of a house with lot, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, east of Twelfth avenue, adjourned to June 11; sale by George H. Scott of four lots on West Ninety-ninth street, east of Eleventh avenue, adjourned to June 15; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house with lot on Tenth avenue, north of Thirty-first street, adjourned to June 18, and sale by James L. Wells at Carpenter's Hotel, at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, (on Thursday, June 3,) of one plot on Fulton avenue, north of Seventh street, being a part of lot No. 95, on a map of village of Morrisania, adjourned to June 17.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the three last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick and stone front building, known as Voorhis Hotel, with plot 75.8 by 97.6 by 40.8 by 75.3, bounded by Broadway, Fifty-eighth street, Eighth avenue, and Fifty-ninth street, being a part of the Grand Circle. The building now rents at the rate of $20,000 per annum. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 223 feet east of Avenue A.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick Swarts, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and First street, north side, 174 feet West of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lease of plot 43.3 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street. The lease expires May 1, 1889. The ground-rent on the corner house is $340, and on the adjoining building $210, per annum.

By ——, auctioneer, at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at Lewis Combs' hotel, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Crook, Esq., Referee, of one plot 100 by 225, on Inwood avenue, east side, 429.11 feet west of Gerard avenue.

By ——, auctioneer, at Jamaica, Long Island, at Remsen's Hotel, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with tract of land on Berry Hill road, west side, 383 feet south of the cemetery, in the town of Oyster Bay, Queens County, and a tract on the same road, 172.11 feet south of the cemetery.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at West Boiling Spring, N. J., (first station on Erie Railway,) on the premises, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of 700 building lots.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots, West 125th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of St. Nicholas av., each 25x150, with 2 lots adjoining, each 25x100; $2,950 each	$11,800

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 5-story brick tenement with lot, on West 16th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., lot 25x44x25x46.3	14,100

By William Kennelly.

1 2-story frame house, with lease of lot, No. 18 Clark st., between Dominick and Spring sts., lot 25x90; lease from Trinity Church, dated April 21, 1857, for 21 years; ground rent $200 per annum	1,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, June 3.

Bowery, No. 65 and No. 65½, leasehold; B. Breder to G. Ruckert	$35,000
Bowery, w. s., about 25 ft. s. Prince st., 25x100; Prince st., s. s., No. 8, 25.3x95; Rosalie Heiser, widow, to W. F. Hibbard and Cornelia G. Hays, widow	23,000
Cedar st., n. s., No. 141, 29.6x54; F. Rudd to The Mutual Life Insurance Company	5,000
Elizabeth st., w. s., 48 ft. s. of Hester st., 26x54; G. Ruckert to B. Breder	20,000
Pitt st., w. s., No. 57, 18.7x63; E. Weisburger to D. Weisburger	8,000
West st., n. e. corner Bank st., runs n. 152.1 ft., thence e. 206.2 ft., thence s. 117.8 ft., to Bank st., thence w. 211.6 ft., houses, lots, and machinery; A. C. & G. L. & A. C., Jr., Kingsland, to W. J. & M. Jr., Byrnes	150,000
8th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x89.6; F. Heerlein to Johannetta, wife of A. May	22,000
16th st., n. s., 141.10 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x92; C. Graham, Executor, to Mary A., wife of D. R. Lyddy	46,000
30th st., n. s., 128 ft. w. of Madison av., 42 by about 30.1; J. Nichols to D. Harnett	9,000
41st st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x98.9; P. H. Benk to G. L. Balheimer, one-half part	25,000
54th st., s. e. corner of 4th av., 22.6x78.5; G. G. Gregory to Babetta, wife of R. Dohen	28,000
62d st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 150x100.5; M. Byrnes to A. C. & G. L. & A. C., Jr., Kingsland	150,000
128th st., n. s., 271.3 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x99.11; G. S. Sedgwick, Referee, to J. H. Bird	8,400
128th st., 252.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x99.11; same to same	9,000
Berrian av., s. e. corner 1st st., 75x100.3, Fordham; H. W. MacGrotty to R. H. McGrotty	nom.
Same property; J. Suter to H. W. MacGrotty	450

LEASES TRANSFERRED.

3d av., w. s., 46 ft. s. of 18th st., 23x100, Stuyvesant lease; R. Stuyvesant to J. P. Schmenger; 21 years, per year	$800
3d av., w. s., 92 ft. n. of 17th st., 23x100, Stuyvesant lease; R. Stuyvesant to Mary A., widow of P. Henry; 21 years, per year	800

LEASE RECORDED.

13th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3; 14th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3; 10 years; 2 years, per year, $5,500; 8 years, per year	$6,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—FOR IMMEDIATE AND ABSOLUTE sale at a great bargain, the elegant full-size mansion No. 208 West 59th st., facing and commanding the finest views of Central Park, together with a superb dining-room extension; the finest improvements and most expensive finish. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—HOUSES AND LOT No. 213 5th st., City; splendid location for tenement house, store, or saloon; rent at present for $1,000 per annum; no incumbrances; title perfect. Address BEDELL, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TENEMENTS OR FLATS in the best location in Ninth Ward, all in first-class order; will take vacant lot in part pay; must have $12,000 cash. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 114 Times Office.

LOTS.—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS, IN GOOD LOCATIONS, with builder's loan, at favorable terms. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st., 1 P. M.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR SOME LOTS ON the upper end of the island, a small farm with good buildings; price not to exceed $8,000. Address R., Box No. 5,091 Post Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR one or more years, a new cottage of twelve rooms, nicely furnished, with every improvement; gas, Oakland Lake water, bath, wash-trays, stationary wash-basins, &c.—in fact, everything to make it a complete place; located on a wide avenue, with first-class surroundings, making it exceedingly desirable. Also, an unfurnished cottage of eleven rooms, on Sandford avenue, with improvements, to let. Both places within five minutes' walk of depot; trains half hourly. Apply to J. L. STEELE, Main st., Flushing, Long Island.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, Two hours and a quarter from New-York, near New-Hamburg Station. Location high and cool; unexceptionable for health, beauty, and surroundings. House double, brick, hot and cold water, commodious, well furnished and decorated. Billiard-room, graperies, shaded lawns, and avenues of old trees. One of the finest views and most attractive places on the river. Terms favorable. For rent or sale. Apply to J. P. CONVERSE, at office of Ripley & Co., No. 32 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235, or S. J. BERTOR, No. 240 Main st., Hartford; for Photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, (24TH WARD,) 4 PLOTS OF 25 OR MORE CITY LOTS.—This property is as near in time to Wall st. as 8th av. lots on Central Park, and a plot will be sold at about the same price as one of those lots. The improvements in the vicinity are all first-class. Also on Broadway, (24th Ward,) 26½ acres with fine house. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On the banks of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of unsurpassed elegance and beauty; grounds over forty acres, with a fine water front; mansion large; rooms numerous; suitable for a family of wealth. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, NEAR STAMFORD, AT A great reduction, a charming place of three acres; elevated, healthy, near Sound; good fishing, boating, and bathing; house 40 feet square; out-buildings, garden, fruit, &c. Also a place of 27 acres, adjoining.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

GREENWICH — RIVERSIDE. — FURNISHED and unfurnished cottages and country seats to rent; many beautiful, attractive places, for sale, including several shore front properties; perfectly healthy; no fevers. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED farms, all sizes; timbered lands, houses and lots, factories, mills, water-power, &c.; distance from New-York about 100 miles in a delightful section; principals only address REAL ESTATE, Post Office Box No. 4,530.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT SHARON, CONN., DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, with mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating, and fishing; three and a half hours from City; will sell or lease, furnished or unfurnished; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 5 Pine st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, good soil, all in grass; good buildings, fine orchard, pure water, healthy location; five hours from New-York, on N. J. C. R. R., in Pennsylvania. Price, $4,000. Very cheap; terms to suit. D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE (N. J.) REAL ESTATE, (SPECIALTY.)—Several fully furnished residences; rent for the season; modern conveniences; excellent locations; mountain or ridge. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ROCKAWAY, Long Island, cottage, eleven rooms; price, $2,000; rent, $150; furnished, $250.
NORTON, No. 85 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D.

VALUABLE MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE—Suitable for grazing or fruit; convenient to markets. Apply to D. J. BLACKISTON, Attorney at Law, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

GRAND SUBURBAN SALE.

ELEGANT MANSION AND GROUNDS,
COMFORTABLE COTTAGE AND LOT,
TWENTY ELEGANT BUILDING PLOTS,
CRESKILL, N. J.,

WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 2 P. M., on the premises, by order of Mrs. L. Ballard.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

COLLATION BEFORE SALE.

HARRISON, THE GREAT IMPROVISATORE.

This splendid property, which will be positively sold as above, without reserve, is delightfully situated on Teneck Ridge, half way between the Northern and Jersey City and Albany Railroads. It has a frontage of upward of 1,000 feet on Madison av., which runs from the North River to Hackensack River; is opposite the charming residence of Dermott Clark, Esq., and in the immediate vicinity of the property of William S. Opdyke, Elijah Clark, William Walter Phelps, William C. Browning, Smith J. Homans, Esqs., and others. The location is unparalleled for health, beauty of situation, commanding views and fine surroundings. Terms easy. Ten per cent, and auction fees must be paid at sale. A limited number of tickets issued for train leaving New-York at 12:15 P. M. day of sale from foot of 23d and Chambers sts. Maps, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL ON SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., on the premises at West Boiling Spring, near Rutherford Park, N. J., 700 lots, all well located and very desirable, for account of whom it may concern.
Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

LAKE VIEW STATION.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS, NO. 12 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building,)

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,

By order of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company,

On TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 M., on the premises,

FOUR DWELLINGS, ONE STORE AND TWO HUNDRED ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS AT LAKE VIEW STATION,

Fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad; twenty-two trains daily.

SURROUNDED BY HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS, CONNECTED BY HORSE-CARS WITH THE CENTRE OF PATERSON, AND ON ELEVATIONS COMMANDING EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. NO PROTECTION; EVERY PLOT TO BE SOLD.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:15 A. M. from foot of Chambers st.; 10:45 from 23d st.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale. For maps and passes apply to
McCARTER & McCULLY,
No. 242 Main st., Paterson, N. J.,
and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON LONG ISLAND, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and three miles from South Islip, to rent: the house is elegantly furnished, and complete in every respect; it cost $60,000, and has never been rented; the grounds about the house are handsomely laid out, and the stables and outbuildings are first class and elegant; to a desirable tenant the rent for the season will be very low; the general expenses of keeping up the place will be paid by the owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FOR THE SEASON, the residence of the late William Hoge. The dwelling is fully furnished and complete with modern improvements, and supplied with abundance of pure spring water. The grounds consist of about six acres in lawn and garden; ample stable and carriage room, also supplied with water. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.; EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.; ROBERT F. WHITE & CO., Tarrytown.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

AT TOAD HILL, STATEN ISLAND.—TO rent, furnished, the former residence of H. H. Newman, consisting of a fine large house, with nine and a half acres of land under fine cultivation, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; house has gas and water, and commands an extensive view of New-York Bay and surrounding country. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, A VERY HANDsome house near West End Hotel, well situated; has eight bedrooms; stable and ice-house; furnished, and in good order; photograph can be seen; rent low to a good party; New-Jersey Central Railroad makes easy access to the Branch.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS AND milk-cellar, in good order; two acres of land, fruit-trees, with beautiful stream of fresh water running through it; only fifty yards from depot, at Five-mile River, on New-Haven Railroad; good sea bathing near by; rent $150 a year. Apply to CHARLES HUBBS, Postmaster, Rowayton, Conn.

WANTED.—A LADY TO TAKE A FURNISHED house and board the owner; one who has furniture sufficient to furnish the adjoining unfurnished house, and connect the two for boarders, preferred. Address WOODVILLE, No. 1,238 Broadway, Up-town Advertisement Office.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS OUT OF 5TH AV. and Central Park, a large four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, fully and substantially furnished private dwelling, to lease low. Immediate possession. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO LET OR for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to W M. LANE, Agent, East Long Branch.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

AT NO. 788 BROADWAY—GROVER & BAKER Building.—Two nice rooms, together or separate; steam heat, gas, and water. Rent, $25 per month each. A reasonable deduction for Summer months. Apply to Mr. THURSTON, in Grover & Baker's office, No. 364 Canal st., second floor.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-1aw6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and Executors of James Smith,
JOSEPH M. WARD, } deceased.
J. E. SIMMONS, }
my22-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.
MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.
my8-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
JAMES N. PLATT, }
f27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-1aw6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator.
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-1aw6mSa* of said deceased.

MARBLE MANTELS.

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$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of Mr. MUNN, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., a YOUNG DEER. The above reward will be paid on its return to the owner.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. C. Burroughs. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi. Matinee at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.) Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers. Matinée.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

At a time when steam-ship disasters are so frequently aggravated by the cowardice of officers, and the total break-down of discipline among the crew, it is refreshing to be able to point to the narrow escape from burning of the *Crescent City* as being entirely due to the perfect coolness and subjection to command of American seamen in the presence of alarming danger. We hear a good deal about "boat-drill" and "fire-drill" on board of ocean-going steam-ships, but successive disasters on the Atlantic and elsewhere have rather shaken public confidence in the efficacy of these forms of training. The men under the command of Capt. CURTIS certainly showed that they not only knew their places in cases of fire, but were quite prepared to occupy them without either yielding to panic or insubordination. While the men on deck promptly met the danger in the way most likely to avert it, the Chief Engineer locked himself in the engine-room with his men, to be able to combat on more equal terms the fire which had taken hold of the coal bunkers. Few people will deny to such an act the praise of being heroic.

The Ring thieves who are living are hardly to be envied in their enjoyment of their ill-gotten wealth, and now the net of the law has been thrown over the estate of one of their dead confederates. County Auditor WATSON came from California under the stigma of fraudulent bankruptcy, and was introduced to New-York political life by JOHN KELLY. During his second term as Sheriff, KELLY found WATSON exceedingly useful as the official whose duty it was to "audit" his extravagant and illegal claims for conveying prisoners, summoning jurors, &c. TWEED found WATSON still more useful in authenticating claims against the County which were totally or partially fictitious, and, generally speaking, in working the machinery under which the six millions of special audit plunder were extracted from the Treasury. For WATSON's share in this steal, and for his share in the $933,000 swindle, on which INGERSOLL has shed new light, the Attorney General has commenced suit against his widow and Administrator.

In another column will be found some very interesting data, furnished by the Director of the Mint, in regard to the substitution of silver coins for fractional currency, provided for in the Specie Resumption act of 1874. Dr. LINDERMAN bases his opinion as to the feasibility of silver resumption this Fall on the concurrent operation of two favorable conditions—(1) the decline in the value of silver, and (2) the appreciation in value of the legal-tender notes. Were we to judge from the present state of the gold market, there would certainly be little reason to anticipate any help to the redemption of fractional notes from a falling premium on gold. But the gradual contraction of the legal-tender circulation, the gradual revival of business, and the approach of the period for moving the cotton and grain crops will obviously raise the value, by increasing the demand for the Government notes. As to the decline in the value of silver, that has decidedly followed the line of Dr. LINDERMAN's predictions. Since the present article was put in type, the announcement is made that silver has declined to 55½ pence per ounce, British standard. In December last, when the proposal of silver resumption was bitterly attacked, the price was 57¾ pence per ounce. At the present price of silver in England, it would not pay to export United States silver coin, when the premium on gold does not exceed 15.

The *Sun* publishes a very remarkable statement in connection with the Beecher case—to the effect that Mrs. TILTON fully confessed her crime, not only to her husband, but to her brother and to his wife. The details given are very minute, and while Mr. BEECHER's advocates publish such defenses of him during the trial as that contained in a recent supplement to *Harper's Weekly*, they must not complain if the other side makes itself heard. That Mrs. TILTON confessed adultery to her own mother, Mrs. MORSE, has also been frequently alleged, and there is a strange letter on record from Mrs. MORSE to Mr. BEECHER, (see evidence of 14th April,) in which the lady, referring to Mrs. TILTON, says, "I will promise that the *secret of her life, as she calls it*, shall not be mentioned." Pray what was this secret, and how could Mrs. MORSE suppose that Mr. BEECHER would take any interest in it? There has been enough "analysis" and "dissection" of TILTON and MOULTON. Why do not some of the defendants' counsel attempt to explain the inexplicable letters in the case? And in this class of letters we do not include the Catherine Gaunt letter, on which Mr. EVARTS lavished so much of his valuable time yesterday.

Our readers are no doubt anxious to know when the Beecher trial will be over. It is still impossible to say with certainty. The counsel for the defense originally undertook to finish their speeches in five days. They have already consumed eleven, and Mr. EVARTS announces that he will require at least two days more. We must say, with all due respect and liking for him, that he has thus far produced more long sentences—some of them filling from thirty to forty lines of solid type—than any other advocate can boast of in the present age. But that is a mere matter of taste, and no doubt Mr. EVARTS is right. But it is possible to have too much even of a good thing, and one cannot feel surprised that court and jury alike show signs of extreme weariness. After eleven days of hammering at TILTON, the unsophisticated layman is strongly inclined to ask, "and how about BEECHER?" Luckily, Mr. BEACH promises to get through with his address in three or four days—a wise man. After this tempest of words, a few hard facts may not be without effect. We are inclined to think that the trial may even now be brought to a close before the boys are letting off their fire-crackers on the Fourth of July.

In response to a complimentary communication, Controller GREEN has addressed a very sensible letter to the President of the School Teachers' Association. Though somewhat of a truism, the fact is too often forgotten that "it is to the broad and enlightened training from teachers, and to the popular appreciation of the value of their labors, that we are to look for the preservation of our cherished American system of common schools, upon which the future of our country so largely depends." As to the special point of the letter, viz., that it is highly inexpedient to revive in the Board of Education the old system of independent Treasurerships, there can be but one opinion among those who possess the slightest familiarity with our recent Municipal history. A single department of examination, audit, and payment for the claims originating in all the other departments, is the theory of the City Government, not only according to law, but also in conformity with ordinary business method. We have recently seen in the difficulties over the Police Treasurership one of the dangers of making any exception to the general rule of the charter. The Board of Education will certainly receive no support from the intelligent public in grasping at financial authority, which is foreign to the purposes of its organization.

All indications favor the prospect of a splendid day's sport at Jerome Park. The starters in the two chief events of the day—the Withers Stake and the Fordham Handicap—will be unusually numerous, and of an average standard of breeding much higher than has yet been attained in the annals of the American turf. Mr. MCGRATH's entries are the prime favorites for the Withers Stake, and the betting fraternity seem to have made up their minds that the handicapping has been so arranged that *Preakness* can hardly fail to win. But hitherto the opening meeting at Jerome Park has been a day of surprises, and to-day may not be an exception to the rule. The outside public may be safely advised to leave the betting to sharps and gamblers, and enjoy without that questionable stimulus a day of magnificent Summer weather and of exciting sport.

Some of the principal features in the approaching canvass in Ohio will be found stated in our special dispatches this morning. They are of a decidedly encouraging character. Ohio is essentially a Republican State, and in ordinary times there is no reason why it should be carried by the Democrats. The contest this year promises to be an exceedingly active and close one, but the Republicans understand that they have a good deal of hard work to do, and they are ready to do it, and are confident of the result. We hope to see Ohio give the first sign of a permanent check to the unfortunate reaction of last year.

THE CREDIT AND DISCREDIT OF RAILROADS.

"When we see such a disaster as that of Erie, it is permissible to ask if there is in the United States a single railroad enterprise which presents complete guarantees to foreign capital; the answer is easy: *no*, generally, and the exceptions are so rare that the denial may be considered absolute." These are the words of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a temperate and fair journal, which endeavors to interpret to Europeans the events which its writers observe, though in this country, from the European standpoint. It is impossible to deny that there are some grounds for this sweeping condemnation of our railroad investments. Yet we believe that a careful review of the ground will show that the condemnation is too sweeping, and that the same principles, the observance of which guides a French investor to a safe investment in France, would protect a European investor here.

We admit, from the outset, that there is an unfortunately and disgracefully large percentage of bonds of our railroads which are in default in their interest. In 1873, Mr. HENRY V. POOR, the best authority, on the whole, on this subject, stated the entire bonded debt of the railroads of the United States, to be $1,511,578,944, or in round numbers, fifteen hundred millions of dollars. This is necessarily, to some extent, an understatement, as Mr. POOR had not returns from all the roads. Gentlemen prominently engaged in the business of buying and selling railroad securities fix the total amount at the present time at about one billion seven hundred million dollars. From statistics and estimates furnished by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of this City, it appears that railroad bonds are in default in this country to the total amount of at least six hundred and fifty million dollars. This sum includes the defaulted bonds of all roads that have failed to pay interest in full since Jan. 1, 1874, whenever the default may have first occurred. The proportion of default is very large, and is fully thirty-eight per cent. of the largest estimate of the bonded railroad debt. If the debt represented a loan equal to its par value, it would follow that of every eight dollars placed in railroad bonds in this country, at least three dollars had ceased to draw interest. But two qualifications must be made to this general deduction. One is that the loans represented by these bonds were not by any means equal in amount to the par value of the bonds. Many were not more than fourth-fifths; some were as low as three-quarters; a few were even lower; and it is probably safe to say that the greater part of the bonds were sold at a discount of ten per cent.

Again, a large part of so much of these loans as came from Europe were made in currency, purchased with gold at the rate of eleven and even fourteen or fifteen dollars in paper for ten dollars in gold. In other words, many of the foreign investors obtained from our railroads an obligation to pay one hundred dollars in gold, and interest thereon, for which they paid in some cases as low as seventy-five dollars. We by no means cite these facts as tending to excuse in the slightest degree the failure to meet these obligations in full. They constitute no such excuse, in any sense. But they do tend to show what kind of security the investors were dealing in. It is a maxim as old as the history of commerce that the greater the profit expected, the greater the risk run. And when men seek investments that will pay, principal and interest, at the rate of one hundred dollars for seventy-five dollars, they cannot, in the nature of things, get more than three-fourths of what is known as reasonably perfect security.

If we examine the matter a little more closely, we shall find that there were other elements of risk in the transaction which might have been foreseen. Of the $650,000,000 of bonds on which default has occurred since Jan. 1, 1874, over $100,000,000 bore interest at eight per cent. or higher, some of them being at ten per cent. Of the remainder, $218,000,000 bore interest at seven per cent. in gold. Thus, there were $318,000,000 *plus*, or nearly one-half of the defaulted railroad bonds, on which a higher interest was promised than seven per cent. currency. Yet every one in the least acquainted with our commercial affairs knows that for a number of years very few American securities *could* pay more than seven per cent. currency and preserve their character for perfect safety. There are standards of entire safety in our market, and very well-known ones. United States bonds are such. Yet, for at least seven years back, United States bonds have only for short periods sold at a price which netted the purchaser more than seven per cent. currency interest. And this means, as clearly as anything can mean it, that any one who seeks a higher rate of interest than this takes a risk proportioned to his possible increased gains.

Again, glance a moment at the geographical distribution of the railroad debt which has made default. Divide the country into four sections. Let one include the Eastern and Middle States—the States north of the Potomac and east of the western border of Pennsylvania. This section has about $150,000,000 of the defaulted debt. Let the second include the Central Western States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. In this there is about $170,000,000. Let the third embrace the territory north of the Missouri and west of Lake Michigan. Here there is about $180,000,000. Let the last section include the States south of the Potomac, Ohio and Missouri, and here we have $150,000,000. It is not difficult to see the bearing of this classification. Those States have defaulted most which, considering their resources, density of population, character of trade, and relation to the business centres, were most likely to default. Yet these sections had the heaviest loans relatively—to some extent, absolutely.

We repeat that we do not call attention to these facts as in any way excusing the defaults that have taken place. But we think that it is a fair inference from them that the foreign investors who have lost by the defaults, have done so through a rash violation of well-known principles of prudence. One of the roads that is now in default on $3,000,000 of bonds boldy published an advertisement stating that their bonds would pay $698 25 where Government sixes would only pay $475 on the same amount of investment. Is it unjust to say that men who took the railroad bonds in preference to the Government bonds did so with their eyes open?

But we shall be told that the discredit of the defaulting roads attaches to all railroad investments, and makes them unsafe. That we deny. There are roads the credit of which is as near the standard of the United States credit as could be asked of any business enterprise; roads with small debt, large property, established traffic, and conservative management, paying moderate interest, and not puffing or hawking their securities in all the markets of Europe and America. We need not name them; but any careful banker in Amsterdam, in London, in Paris, can designate them. Such a banker could readily point to railroads whose bonds were almost as little affected in value by the great panic of 1873 as those of the United States, and which, two months after the panic, were higher than before. These facts show that indiscriminate condemnation of railroad bonds is unfair, and wrongs borrowers without in the least helping lenders. We concede at once that the only safety for men who were taken in by most of our defaulting roads is not to lend at all, and we consider it an injury rather than a benefit to the country to have been able to borrow on such securities. But when all lenders are warned that all American railroad securities are without guarantee to foreign capital, we submit that the advice, however fairly intended, is erroneous. We believe that investments in American railroad bonds are to-day as safe, when intelligently made, as any investments dependent on the success of business enterprises can be. But intelligent caution, and not blind greed, must guide in the transaction.

COFFEE—AND OTHER MISERIES.

The remarks which we published yesterday in reference to the brewing of a cup of coffee have, no doubt, been read with disapproval by a certain class of modern "housekeepers." They will laugh at the idea that it can properly be considered part of a woman's business to attend to so insignificant a detail of daily life as the production of good coffee, or, indeed, to anything else connected with the table. There is no doubt that the idea is growing, especially in New-York, that it is "beneath" a lady to exercise any supervision whatever over the affairs of her own household. Her function is to look "nice," to wear the latest new bonnet, to dress as well as Mrs. A., or B., or C., and not to be seen in the same dress too often. When they condescended to marry a man, they by no means undertook to divide with him the cares or responsibilities of life. It used to be thought, in old-fashioned days, that it was the woman's part to look after the home, and the man's part to provide the proper means for keeping up that home. But now, it is woman's sole mission in life to out-dress other women, even as one star excels another in glory. If the husband cannot find the money necessary for this purpose, he falls into disfavor in his own household. And he will probably get up some morning to find on his breakfast-table, not a cup of good coffee, but a plentiful crop of bills, which he *must* pay, whether he likes to do it or not.

In the meantime, the part of the man in this world does not grow any lighter. He cannot shift his cares on to the shoulders of others. He has to do a number of things every day which his own tastes or inclinations would lead him to avoid. He must work very hard, work without ceasing, work sometimes without hope. He finds it harder and harder to make proper provision for the little ones, and what with women's dress and bonnets, and doctor's bills, and Summer expenses, and high rent, and expensive servants, he finds the struggle to keep his head above water becoming almost to much tor him. That is the common position of a man with a stated income. He grows old before his time. If he is a prudent man, he tries to keep out of debt, but that is an aim which women, as a rule, think of very little consequence. An unpaid bill seldom keeps them awake at night. They are not likely to be dunned for it; the misery of telling the dun to call again does not fall upon them. And yet, among the worries of life there are none greater than being harassed for money which you cannot pay. It sometimes leads men to do things they would much rather avoid. "An empty sack," said BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, "cannot stand upright."

No one pities the man in this position. It is his duty to provide for the wants of his family. If he can perform it, he deserves no credit. If he cannot, it is not to his own household that he need look for sympathy. Other men keep their wives in bonnets and dresses, as many as they want—or think they want. What business had he to get married if he cannot do the same? To this question the dun-beleaguered wretch can find no satisfactory answer. He feels himself a miserable culprit. He may plead in extenuation of his offense that he thought, before marriage, that two or three bonnets, or two or three or four dresses a year were all that a woman in moderate circumstances required. But what can he say when he is told that Mrs. A., B., or C. has a dozen or two dozen? He can only wipe the perspiration from his guilty brow, and return to his drudgery a sadder and a wiser man. Argument is useless. Protests are treated with contempt. He can only go grubbing on at his desk or store, and hope vaguely for better days—which are never likely to come.

When women are asked to attend to household affairs, they ought to remember that it is only the lightest portion of the task which falls to their lot. It may not be agreeable, to be sure; but compared with the duty of finding the ways and means, it is very easy and simple. As a general thing, no hard work is required of the female head of the household. It is merely the work of supervision. If systematically performed, it would not take up two hours a day. Of old, a wife or mother never thought of objecting to that. She was proud and glad to do it. She trained her daughters to know when it was well or ill done. But we live in a happier age—at least they say so. It is the era of woman's rights, independence, and all kinds of glorious discoveries. Dress is the modern idol. The result is shown in the death columns of the newspapers. You read that Mr. A. died after two or three days' illness, "worn out." Or Mr. B. was struck down suddenly with some brain disease, which "baffled the skill of the physicians." His family say that he made a poor hand at managing his affairs, and his friends decide that he was a fool. At any rate he is at peace, and that is so much gained.

KOSSUTH AS A FINANCIER.

There is something respectable, not to say admirable, in the character of the man who chooses poverty and exile, even for principles which the world no longer approves. So long as M. KOSSUTH remains in Italy, steadily declining to return to his country, though repeatedly elected to the Hungarian Parliament, preferring the needy lot of an exile, because of his detestation of the house of Hapsburg and his devotion to the idea of a republic, the position has a certain consistency and heroism in it. Some may believe that he could serve liberty better in Pesth than in Turin, and that a constitutional monarchy in Hungary is as well adapted for freedom as a republic; still we cannot but respect the firmness and consistency of the old revolutionary leader. But equal obstinacy in the financial prejudices of a past generation is not quite so admirable.

Great efforts are now made in Hungary to revive its manufactures and commerce. The country has been prostrated by the effects of heavy war taxation and an irredeemable currency. Paper money, without redemption, has brought forth its usual fruits—extravagant habits, unbounded speculation, panic, and general depression of trade and business. The first cure thought of—as is natural in a free country—is a political party, based on purely economical principles, whose objects shall be to restore the finances of the country, and revive its exchanges and production. In forming this, a prominent manufacturer has written to KOSSUTH, remembering his former efforts in behalf of the Hungarian manufacturing interest, to obtain his views. The old leader of the Hungarian masses appears again in the journals of his country, and shows that twenty-five years of industrial progress in Europe have taught him nothing. In that time he has beheld the amazing progress of Great Britain in wealth and industry under low tariffs; he has seen North Germany, with her moderate duties, far surpassing South Germany, with her higher; he has witnessed at length even Austria and Italy coming into the rank of the countries with low taxes on imports, and reaping the immediate benefit therefrom. The whole drift of the age has been to the melting of different nations together in commercial interests and removing artificial barriers.

But KOSSUTH now comes forth with his proclamation and utters the same ideas which he avowed in 1848. Hungary must be kept in entire isolation. She must have about her a Chinese wall of high duties and taxes. She is pre-eminently agricultural; her great products are corn and wine and fruits and wool. Austria is especially manufacturing. Now the Hungarian farmer can exchange his wheat and wine and cattle and sheep for the thousand articles of necessity and beauty, which the skillful Viennese and other Austrian manufacturers produce, with no further expense than the farmer of Ohio has in exchanging with the manufacturer of New-York. Both sides reap a profit. Till the irredeemable currency came in both were growing rich under this commerce. They each bought, as other duties were low, in the cheapest market and sold in the dearest. It was cheaper and more convenient for the Viennese to manufacture, and for the peasants of the *pusztas* to farm. Yet, wherever cheap labor, special conveniences, or a supply of surplus capital enabled the Hungarian to open branches of manufacture with profit, he did so. Everything was left to natural laws.

This happy state of things does not satisfy M. KOSSUTH. Hungary ought to be utterly independent of the hated Austria, and of all the rest of the world. Every machine which the Magyar farmers might want, every blanket, all the beautiful articles of ornament contrived in Vienna, all the cheap clothing manufactured in Bohemia and the German provinces, must pay a high tax at the borders, so as to make the Hungarians self-reliant, and to cause them to build up their own manufactures. Their country, though essentially an agricultural one, must be made a manufacturing one. The farmers, though heavily taxed now, must pay another tax on all clothing, machinery, woolen goods, and whatever is imported from Austria, Germany, and England. A "high protective tariff," in KOSSUTH's view, is the only salvation for Hungary. And, as the country is peculiarly deficient in capital, he would remedy the deficiency by separating her, not only by revenue taxes, but even by currency, from Austria, who, or whose bankers, supply the floating capital. That is, having now an irredeemable currency which separates the Austrian Empire from all Europe, he would lighten the difficulty by creating another irredeemable currency, which never, by any possibility, could be paid in gold.

Can we wonder that this aged radical leader, after such ideas on finance, thus denounces the new Conservative-Liberal Party: "As DEAK has given up the present, so has TISZA (the Liberal leader) compromised the future. There is the Hungarian question. More! Hungary has given itself up to Vienna"

CITY SOLONS.

No one who read the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen at their meeting on Thursday last, and who is willing to lay aside party feeling and to regard them with some degree of impartiality, can fail to be surprised and disgusted. Whether the influence that prevails in the City Councils be Republican or Democratic, whether the topics that come under notice be calculated or not to excite political rivalries, the people of New-York have a right at least to expect that the deliberations of their Municipal officers should be conducted with some degree of decorum.

When we say that the City Aldermen are representative men, we are using what ought to be no unmeaning term. Perhaps it has come to be abused; perhaps it has come to be used so constantly and so recklessly that, with many people, its force is lost. Nevertheless, in theory, at least, persons elected to office do represent the people who elected them. It would be well if this principle were always more generally borne in mind by voters at election times. If it were, we should, perhaps, have a different set of men—men with a higher sense of the dignity of official position—sent into places of responsibility. That voters do not recollect it is doubtless some excuse for office-seekers forgetting it. But when a man has attained to the position he has sought, and that, too, by the favor of his fellow-citizens, he certainly owes them some kind of consideration. To a certain extent he has in his keeping the public reputation of those who placed him where he is. And if he be a competent man, and one fitted for the post he has been chosen to fill, he will honor that, however much he may at times fail in duly respecting himself.

But the Aldermen of New-York have higher functions than we have thus indicated. They represent the people who placed them where they are, but they also, in a large degree, impersonate the City. It reflects very little to the credit of New-York in its relation to the other great cities of the commercial world, when its governing men are so forgetful of their responsibilities that the work of government degenerates into unseemly recriminations, or a display of reckless antagonism in order to defend political partisanship at the cost of the public interests. Now, the whole course of the proceedings on Thursday was utterly unworthy of any representative body of respectable citizens. No newspaper report could do justice to it, and it is well, probably, that the whole scene cannot be placed in all its entirety before the public gaze. Much of the language used on the occasion is certainly better withheld. But apart from the words employed, there was much in the tone and manner and general conduct of the Aldermen in their discussions, which aggravated the indecorous nature of their proceedings. They are never dignified, but they have rarely descended so far from the standard which a regard for public decency must dictate. It ought to be possible to regulate the affairs of this City without any Aldermen appealing in coarse language to the passions of the mob out of doors. If he cannot convince his colleagues by the courteous use of proper words, his sense of duty should tell him to stop at the walls of the Council-room. Directly he goes beyond, directly he descends to the employment of terms which are low, not to say profane, he exhibits his thorough unfitness for his position.

It is not satisfactory to find how habitually some of the Aldermen mistake abuse for argument. To prove a theory they vilify a man, and that they call upholding the dignity of the City. To exhibit their wit, an exhibition which, by the way, would be more in place in a bar-room, where only it would stand a chance of being appreciated, they bandy vulgar epithets, or waste the public time by introducing motions which they know to be worthless and vexatious. All this would matter very little if it affected only the individuals who are guilty of it. Their reputations will be of very little importance with their neighbors, if they show that they have no respect for them themselves. But, unfortunately, the reputation of the City suffers from this kind of proceeding. Every respectable citizen is more or less scandalized by it, and the community, as a whole, is made to suffer when brought into comparison with municipalities whose Government is exercised with some kind of dignity and local pride. It is for this reason that the people of New-York may properly protest against the conduct of their representatives, even though, judging from the past, any prospect of elevating the tone of some of the present Aldermen may be entirely hopeless.

HAP-HAZARD PUNISHMENT.

Massachusetts has recently furnished several instances of startling crime. There was the case of the boy murderer, JESSE POMEROY, whose apparently motiveless crimes created a deep sensation. Shortly after this, a respectable woman, living on a frequented street in Boston, was, in the daytime, murdered in the basement of her own house, and, although there were other persons in the house at the time, the fact was not known until some hours afterward. Early in May we were told how a man in Byfield, Mass., a few miles from Newburyport, sprang upon a younger brother, attempting to cut his throat. The mother and father and another brother came to the rescue, when the madman killed his mother, and cut and mangled the others in a shocking manner. He was supposed to have been acting from some sudden frenzy. But the most startling of these recent murders was that of MABEL YOUNG, a little girl about five years old, in the tower of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church Boston. The sexton of the church has been arrested as the perpetrator of the shocking crime.

A Boston newspaper told us, after the arrest of the sexton for killing MABEL YOUNG, that, had there been no doubt of his guilt, the excited populace would have turned judge, jury, and executioner, and at once terminated the existence of the supposed culprit. Out of this feeling, in some conditions of society, grows the violence which is called Lynch law; which is really more an outbreak of vengeful feelings than of any sense of justice. At such moments we have no ear for those who tell us that we should deal mildly, gently, mercifully with the criminal; and we applaud the swiftest justice, praise juries that convict and judges that sentence prisoners to the full extent of the law; and the Executive who pardons is visited with our sharpest criticism. Yet, within a month or a year, when crime is less frequent, people plead for mercy and mitigation of sentence for the same culprits whom they would once have hanged without law; and they will do this, not because of any new facts to change the apparent character of the crime, but because one class of emotions, first excited, have been put at rest, and appeals for clemency have aroused their kindlier feelings of humanity and pity.

Most of our political and social and moral forces are more largely emotional than rational, and our methods are empirical rather than scientific; and this empiricism is of the shallow and dangerous kind that mistakes palliatives for remedies and momentary relief for permanent cure. Our treatment of crime and criminals ought to have but one object, the protection of society; and in this, of course, is included the reformatory and prison discipline which can improve the moral condition of the criminal. Capital punishment stands upon this ground alone for its justification. It may end the life of a person so dangerous as to justify that extreme course; and it may be, at the same time, an example which will lessen the number of homicides. Punishments of a less extreme kind should take into consideration as an important element, the reformation of the offender; and if this could always be secured, perhaps it might be decisive of the method of punishment and prison discipline. As it cannot, or at least does not yet seem possible, the severity of punishment may be of use in its effect upon others. But in punishment there should be no place for revenge or vengeance. Yet legislators and courts, as well as individuals, not unfrequently consider justice to be a sort of retribution, a kind of divine vengeance which the guardians of society are at liberty to visit upon the culprit. The aroused passion that thus loses sight of the real object of punishment is often found in company with the excitable nature that, when the heat of anger is passed, goes to the opposite extreme of unwise clemency; and between these fickle moods there is very little certainty or stability in the prosecution of offenders, or the administration of criminal law.

Without going further into this discussion now, we only repeat, what is generally accepted as true, and often urged, that certainty and celerity of punishment are possibly of more consequence than its character in making the administration of criminal justice a terror to evil-doers. Yet, delays in the trial of criminals are so notorious as to be expected; the uncertainties of the law offer a way of escape for many culprits against whom there is abundant evidence of guilt; the most dangerous characters, even when their offense is proved, cannot often, under the law, be restrained as the protection of society demands, and condemned criminals are too frequently the subject of Executive clemency. There is abundant room for great improvement in the administration of the imperfect laws under which we live.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The usual variety of matinée representations appeals to-day to the fair sex and to the male frequenters of *après midi* performances. At Wallack's "The Donovans" will be the play. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "The Big Bonanza" is to be acted. At the Union Square Theatre, "The Two Orphans" will be given. At Booth's, Miss Morris will appear in "Camille." It should be borne in mind, too, that a special concert by Mr. Gilmore's band is set down for to-day at the Hippodrome. Additional matinées are advertised by the Bowery, the Olympic, and the San Francisco Minstrels. The possibilities of passing a cheerful afternoon are, therefore, numerous and tempting.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The season at the Lyceum Theatre was brought to a close by last evening's performance of "Madame l'Archiduc." In spite of certain *contretemps* resulting from a rebellion of the members of the chorus, the representation passed off briskly, and elicited frequent applause from an audience that filled the house. A few words from Miss Soldene ended the proceedings. To-day Messrs. Grau & Chizzola sail for Europe, and the Lyceum Theatre will probably have no occupant until they return with fresh attractions in the Fall.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mme. Ristori was this week in San Francisco.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was this week in Rochester.

Chicago expended $112,000 on music this year.

Mr. E. L. Davenport acted this week in Providence.

Mr. John Gilbert fulfilled an engagement at the Boston Museum this week.

Mlle. Geoffroy and her associates performed "Giroflé-Girofla" at the Boston Globe this week.

Miss Emma C. Long, of Cincinnati, is about to go to Europe to study singing with Signor Lamperti.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" has been acted at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week.

A subscription for a series of operatic performances with Mme. Di Murska has been opened in San Francisco.

Mrs. Lander, the well-known tragedienne, was the other day introduced and commended to the Terre Haute public by the *Journal* as "a rising young actress."

Miss Augusta Chambers and Miss Sophie Miles are sharing the leading business at the St. John's, N. B., Opera-house to crowded houses. "Rose Michel," "The Two Orphans," "The Big Bonanza," and other plays will be produced there by Managers Lanergan and Nannary during the present season.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest your article on the present contest between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, and would suggest that the banks of this City have it in their power to end the quarrel in thirty days. The City is flooded with the notes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and, in my opinion, there are at least five millions in the various banks and trust companies. A general refusal to renew this paper as it matures would bring Mr. Garrett at once to terms. BANKER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 2, 1875.

ELECTION OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND RAILROAD OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Maryland Railroad Company, held at the office of the company, in Washington City, to-day, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the next ensuing twelve months: President, Samuel S. Smoot; Vice President, John Van Reswick; Secretary, Charles H. Wender, Baltimore; Treasurer, William S. Lemmon, Baltimore; Executive Committee, Samuel S. Smoot, E. N. Darling, Frank Hume, of Washington, and H. B. Beymer, of Baltimore; Solicitors, Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, St. Mary's County, Md., and Gen. T. T. Crittenden, of Washington.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Gov. Tilden has signed the following bills: In relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York; fixing the salary of the Recorder, Surrogate, and District Attorney, and of the additional City Judge of New-York City at $12,000 per annum, payable monthly, and of the Assistant District Attorneys, after next January at $7,500, and of the Civil Justices, at $6,000 per annum.

SUIT FOR ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF STOCK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 4.—In the Circuit Court yesterday the case of Mrs. Davenport against the Western Union Telegraph Company, to recover some $60,000 worth of Western Union stock, alleged to have been fraudulently transferred, was decided in favor of Mrs. Davenport. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE REPORTED FAILURE OF STEPHEN G. HOOKER, OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—Stephen G. Hooker, stated in last night's dispatches to have failed, says to-day that though he has been unfortunate in speculations for his customers, he has kept his own margins, and will continue business as usual.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GRAND LODGE.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS—THE CORRECT NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE PROCESSION—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—APPOINTMENTS—CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Grand Lodge of Masons were generally of a routine character and devoid of public interest. The Grand Lodge was opened with prayer by R. W. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain.

The officers elected on Thursday were duly presented by R. W. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal, and installed with the usual ceremonies. During the installation services M. W. Clinton F. Paige, Past Grand Master, presided.

A report of W. Isaac H. Conover, Grand Librarian, was received, showing that the number of rare and valuable books in the library now amounted to 1,500. During the present year 200 new volumes had been received, and the expenses of the year had amounted to $459 90. Thanks for donations were returned to M. W. John W. Simons and M. W. Winslow Lewis, of Massachusetts.

From a summarized report received from the Marshals of the various divisions in the dedication procession, the number of Masons participating therein was stated, from actual count, to be 23,682, exclusive of bands.

The salary of the Grand Secretary was fixed at $3,500, and the salary of the Grand Lecturer at $1,500, with $300 added for traveling expenses.

The following representatives of other Grand Lodges of the Union near this jurisdiction were announced and received with the grand honors: R. W. M. C. Addoms, Wyoming Territory; R. W. James E. Morrison, Michigan and Illinois; R. W. George Van Vliet, Montana; R. W. John C. Boak, Missouri; R. W. Charles K. Hyde, Rhode Island; R. W. Charles W. Brown, Vermont; R. W. F. A. Richshoffer, Arkansas; W. John P. Roberts, Georgia; W. Joseph J. Couch, Maryland; R. W. George H. Raymond, Colorado; and R. W. Henry D. Walker, Delaware.

On motion of R. W. James W. Husted, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Building Committee of the Temple, consisting of Messrs. John J. Crane, Charles Roome, Charles D. Brown, John T. Conover, and Zachariah Dederick.

Votes of thanks were also rendered during the session to R. W. H. Clay Preston and his aids for the admirable manner in which their duties had been discharged in connection with the dedication procession; to M. W. John L. Lewis, the orator of the day; to W. B. Anderson for the loan of the picture of Washington used in the decorations at the banquet; to Grace Church for ringing its chimes while the procession was moving, and to Mrs. W. C. Barnes, of White Plains, for the presentation to the Grand Lodge of a Masonic pitcher 200 years old.

On motion, a complete record of the dedication ceremonies was ordered to be printed in the transactions.

Reports from all the standing committees were received, but, as they contained nothing of public interest, details are omitted. In the report received from the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, embracing a review of the Grand Master's decisions during the year, all but four of the sixty-six decisions printed in his address were sustained, and these four, upon discussion, were approved by the Grand Lodge.

On motion of W. Bro. Belloni it was ordered that hereafter at all sessions of the Grand Lodge the Masonic flag should float over the Temple.

From the Commission of Appeals reports in seven cases were received, and all sustained.

Resolutions of congratulation were received from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, now in session, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

The Grand Master appointed on the Commission of Appeals R. W. Joseph Koch, of this City, vice Woodruff, term expired, and R. W. Cornelius Eselstyn, of Hudson, vice Day, of Buffalo, term expired.

With the doxology, sung by the entire Grand Lodge, and a prayer by R. W. R. L. Schoonmacher, Grand Chaplain, the labors of the ninety-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge were brought to a close.

THE BOULEVARD LABORERS.

THEY STILL PROTEST AGAINST THE REDUCTION OF THEIR WAGES—EFFORTS OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE IN THEIR BEHALF—MAYOR WICKHAM IS WILLING TO PAY $2 FOR TEN HOURS' WORK.

The excitement caused by the order of Mayor Wickham and the heads of departments, reducing the wages of the laborers employed on the boulevards from $2 to $1 60 per day, was continued yesterday, and groups of idle men, who finally went home disappointed, lingered around the City Hall Park all day, in the expectation, or rather the hope, that the order would be rescinded. Several attempts were made during the afternoon to speak to the Mayor on the subject, but he was invisible to everybody, even a number of the City Fathers who called being informed that Mr. Wickham was "out."

The Aldermanic committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the various departments, with a view to having the old rate of wages restored, proceeded to perform that duty yesterday. The committee consists of Aldermen Seery, Shandley, Reilly, Purroy, and Gross. Mr. Gross, however, was absent. The committee first called at the office of the Department of Public Parks, on Fourth avenue, but the Commissioners were absent. They next visited the head-quarters of the Fire Department, but only to meet with a like disappointment. After a brief consultation they decided to go to the Dock Department. There they found Commissioners Wales and Westervelt, both of whom stated that they could not rescind their action on the question of wages. The last visit was made to Fitz John Porter's office. When the committee entered, the Commissioner of Public Works was engaged in a private conference with a number of heads of departments, who were summoned at the request of the Mayor. There were present Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker, Wales, Dimmock, and Stebbins. The City Fathers were introduced by Mr. Seery, and a desultory discussion ensued. Alderman Reilly said that the work done by the City laborers advanced the price of property, but that could not be said of office-holders who drew large salaries, which should be reduced. He was therefore in favor of paying men $2 a day. Alderman Seery remarked that the new rate would result in giving the men only $5 50 per week, counting lost time, car-fare, &c. Remarks were also made by Aldermen Purroy and Shandley in the same strain.

Commissioner Disbecker, when asked, stated that the wages were reduced after a conference between the Mayor and the heads of departments, and the Mayor presided at the conference.

This statement, which merely reiterates a fact that was reported in THE TIMES, seemed to astonish the committee.

Commissioner Fitz John Porter said he was not disposed to change the newly-established rate, but he would think over the matter.

The committee next called upon the Mayor, but at first they found him inexorable. After a long conversation, however, he stated that if two hours were added daily to the regular time for labor he would be willing to have the men paid $2, but he wanted them to work ten hours for that amount. He added that he would call a meeting of the Commissioners to consider the matter. The committee then retired.

LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB RACES.

The yachtsmen of the North Side are busily engaged in preparations for coming regattas, and the season bids fair to be one of the liveliest ever experienced there. The Whiteston regatta will take place at noon on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The start will be from a boat moored off the old dock; thence around a boat moored off Tony Miller's Hotel, and around the Stepping Stones Buoy back to the starting point—the course to be sailed over twice. There will be no restrictions as to the quantity of sail, and the boats are to be divided into three classes—cabin sloop, open sloop, and tab rig; an allowance of time of one minute to each foot, the race open to all comers, the entry fee $5, and all entries to be made before 11 o'clock A. M. on the morning of the regatta. The prizes will be the surplus money for the first boats of each class, and the second ones of each class will save their stakes. The committee-rooms are at McClennan's Hotel, Whitestone. There will be another grand regatta at Little Bayside on Tuesday, the 29th inst., and the second annual regatta in Flushing Bay will take place about the middle of July. Mr. Samuel Lord, of Newtown, of the firm of Lord & Taylor, proposes to keep a steam yacht in Flushing Creek this season in charge of Capt. Sands, and the Messrs. McDonald have added another yacht to the Flushing fleet.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

At the session of the Synod in America of the Reformed Church, held in the church on Grand street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, Rev. John C. Holmes, who had acted as delegate to the General Assembly of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, reported that he had attended the biennial session at Baltimore and had been cordially received. Rev. John M. Kane, a delegate from the Canadian Presbyterian Church, reported that the union of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church in Canada would be effected in a fortnight, and asked the Synod to send delegates on that occasion. A letter was received from Rev. Dr. Van Der Veer, asking permission to address the Synod at some future day, on the subject of expunging the words "dipping in" from the baptismal form. The permission was granted. Dr. Inglis presented a memorial from the Board of Publication replying to the charge that its finances were not so conducted as to secure the co-operation of the churches, and courted the most searching examination. Fraternal greeting was received from the Third Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and Rev. Marshall G. Smith, delegate from the council, was accorded the courtesies of the Synod. Alexander R. Thompson, delegate to the Reformed Episcopal Council, reported that the council had passed a resolution asking for fraternal corresponding relations between the two bodies. The hearing of the report of the committee on the overture from the Classis of New-York in reference to the proposed change in the liturgy was set down for next Tuesday afternoon. The Synod adjourned soon after noon till this morning, when it will sit until noon.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IRISH RANGE AT DOLLYMOUNT—COMPLETION OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF THE TEAM—COMPARISONS OF THE SCORES IN THE PRACTICE MATCHES WITH THOSE OF THE IRISH TEAM—PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY—MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The final preparations for the departure of the American team for Ireland have been completed, and at 3 P. M. to-day the steamer will sail which is to bear them to the scene of conquest or defeat. From the comparisons given below it will be seen that the contest is likely to be a close one, and although the Irish will possess an advantage by contesting the match upon a range with which they are familiar, they will find in the American team no mean antagonist. The difference between the range at Dollymount and that at Creedmoor is considerable. The former is located on an island which contains some 386 acres, and is about a mile and one-half in length. It is entirely composed of sand washed up by the sea, and increases in size every year. A low range of sandhills, ten feet in height, extends along the south-eastern side of the island, upon which there are no trees or shrubbery of any kind, but a wiry grass grows in abundance on the range. The past record of the weather in that vicinity during the months of June and July shows that west and south-west winds prevail during that season, but wet weather is exceptional. The reports of the rifle practice of the Irish team which have come to us have been very meagre, and as they have practiced exclusively at the circular targets, with the new system of marking, the only way of accurately comparing their marksmanship with that of the American team is by contrasting diagrams of the shooting by measurement. Following is a table showing the scores made by the American team from the date of its first practice to and including the ninth contest, on all of which occasions the old targets were used:

Date of practice....	Col. Gildersleeve....	Major Fulton....	Col. Bodine....	Gen. Dakin....	G. W. Yale....	R. C. Coleman....	A. V. Canfield, Jr....	L. C. Bruce....	L. M. Ballard....
May 8........	..	151	..	157	143	..	139	156	..
May 10........	..	..	155	145	..	135	143	..	..
May 12........	..	143	137	140	123	134	130	136	..
May 15........	135	158	157	151	146	132	146	112	116
May 17........	129	155	..	141	..	144	128	..	..
May 19........	142	152	..	149	148	141	154	136	128
May 22........	149	153	154	123	151	132	125	115	117
May 24........	160	..	..	146	159	..	155	143	..
May 27........	140	158	162	146	128	135	139	139	..

It will be seen that the highest score—162 out of a possible 180—was attained by Col. Bodine on May 27, when all the members, excepting Mr. Ballard, were present. On Saturday, May 29, in the match for the "Leech" cup, the team shot for the first time a full score at the new targets, and on the following Tuesday and Wednesday, the closing days appointed for practice, the same targets were used. On the last occasion a full score at 1,100 yards was substituted for the old distance of 900 yards. The following are the total scores attained on those occasions:

Col. Gildersleeve..........	198	....	173
Major Fulton..........	198	....	148
Col. Bodine..........	205	....	....
Gen. Dakin..........	160	165	158
G. W. Yale..........	165	186	....
R. C. Coleman..........	195	....	161
A. V. Canfield, Jr..........	177	187	184
L. C. Bruce..........	176	182	156
L. M. Ballard..........	...	172	117

Following are the results of three of the competitions by Irish marksmen for places on the team:

	First Comp.	Second Comp.	Third Comp.
W. Waterhouse	108	173	190
G. Butt	93	150	....
E. Johnson..........	118	173	166
J. M. Saunders..........	110	150	....
William Goff..........	53	164	....
J. K. Milner..........	...	183	186
J. G. Pollock..........	...	179	178

The scores made in the first competition represent only ten shots at each range, as "a marine fog hung over the shooting ground," according to the Dublin *Irish Times*. The other scores were made under the usual conditions—fifteen shots at each range. It will be observed that there is nothing formidable in them, as those made by the American team are at least equally good.

The members of the team, with the exception of Gen. Dakin, will embark on board the steam-boat Nelson K. Hopkins, which has been kindly placed at their disposal by Quarantine Commissioners Gen. McQuade and Capt. Stears, at the Battery, at 1 o'clock P. M. They will be accompanied by about 1.0 invited guests. Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance, has obtained the services of the Governor's Island Band for the occasion, and will provide a howitzer and ammunition for the purpose of firing a parting salute. The friends of Gen. Dakin have secured the steam-boat Neversink, which will leave Brooklyn at 12 o'clock with a large party of invited guests, and will join the Hopkins at the Battery. She will also have a band and two brass cannon on board. At 2:30 P. M. the two boats will leave their moorings and proceed down the Bay. The steamer City of Chester will leave her pier at 3 P. M., but will anchor in the Lower Bay until 3:15 o'clock, when high water will allow the boat to float over the bar.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held its final session yesterday afternoon. The members present were Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. McMahon, Col. Gildersleeve, Major Fulton, Capt. Casey, and Messrs. Bruce, Alford, and Johnson. In the absence of the President, Gen. Shaler presided. The Treasurer reported the amount of cash on hand to be $8,000, which included the following new subscriptions: Sharp Rifle Company, $500; Jenkins Van Schaick, $100; officers of the Third Regiment Cavalry, $50; Gen. C. C. Dodge, $50; Seventy-ninth Regiment, $30; S. M. Salamon, $25; A. J. Baxter, $25; H. W. V. Tucker, $25; Bradley Martine, $10; F. W. Hofele, $5; O. F. Bogert, $5, and J. F. Swaun, $5. The Sharp Rifle Company accompanied their subscription with permission to draw an additional $500, should it be required. A handsome gold medal weighing one pound, and valued at $500, was received from Mr. George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, accompanied by a letter in which he stated that he intrusted the trophy with Col. Gildersleeve, to be presented to the team winning the international match, or to be the object of a second contest between the two teams. A long letter was received from Major Leech, congratulating Col. Gildersleeve upon his selection as captain of the team, and assuring him of the hearty welcome awaiting the American team in Ireland. The committee then adjourned *sine die*.

DR. HALL'S NEW CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, though twice as large as his old one at the corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, is crowded every Sunday, both in the morning and afternoon. The recent sale of pews in this new church, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, far exceeded, in the aggregate, anything that ever before took place on this Continent.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

C. H. Northam, of Hartford, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Robert H. Brown, of Georgia, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. C. P. Leslie, of South Carolina, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Fulton Paul, United States Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, is at the Westminster Hotel.

State Senator Henry C. Connelly, of Kingston, and Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Inspector General D. B. Sackett United States Army; Congressman T. C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y.; Judge Charles Mason, of Utica; ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PRESENTATION OF THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Last evening Columbia College was the scene of a very pleasant social entertainment, in the shape of a reception tendered to the recipient of the Goodwood Cup, a gift annually presented by the classes to their most popular fellow-student. The veranda of the college building and the trees on the green were gaily festooned with illuminated Chinese lanterns of variegated colors, and upon the veranda a carpeted platform was erected, from which the speeches of the evening were delivered. The exercises were begun by a promenade upon the green, the music being furnished by Grafulla's band. At the conclusion of the music the presentation speech was delivered by Henry W. Bates, and was gracefully responded to by Mr. Robert Townsend, of the Class of '76.

The cup with which he was presented consists of a carved oaken figure kneeling and holding in its hand a curved horn, inlaid with silver, and bearing the following inscription, engraved upon a silver plate: "The Goodwood Cup. Presented to Robert Townsend by the Class of '76, June 4, 1875."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER'S FRIDAY EVENING LECTURE.

The Plymouth Lecture-room was again overcrowded last evening, and the heat was overpowering. Among those who had seats on the platform were two Canadian ministers, who have been conspicuous as attendants at the trial during the past week. For the first time in many months there were no flowers upon the pastoral table. Mr. Beecher arrived early, his face shining with good humor. After laughingly accusing his brother Edward of having made away with his Bible, and the latter had restored it, he sat down and waited until the hands of the clock pointed to 8, and then gave out the 705th hymn. A prayer from Brother Eddington followed, another hymn was sung, and then Rev. Edward Beecher led in prayer. In the most solemn part of it the camp-stool occupied by a stout lady, near the platform, gave way and she suddenly found herself on the floor. So closely had the stools been packed together, and so tightly was the unfortunate lady wedged in, that she was unable to rise for some minutes. Meantime, smothered screams of merriment from all parts of the room rather spoiled the effect of Brother Edward's eloquent appeal.

After prayer the 617th hymn was sung, and Mr. Beecher said: The old expression that "the love of God is shed abroad in the heart" is beautiful and true to nature; yet, by continuous use, it has suffered for the same reason that almost every figure that is used frequently ceases to be a figure. If you regard the clouds as hovering over the dry, parched ground, and at last sending down their precious burden and refreshing the panting earth—spreading abroad the shower—that is the way the influence of the Divine Spirit is said to descend newly into the heart. Or take a day of storms, of darkness and dreariness which have lasted long. Then the winds begin to do their work and the clouds move until at length some opening in them appears, through which the sun bursts out and sheds abroad upon the earth its radiance. That is a transcendentally beautiful figure, and it is in this last sense, I suppose, that the figure has been extensively used and is still being used to describe the experience of people who are beginning to enter upon an active Christian life. It is supposed that God brings his children through opposition and clouds and darkness and dreariness and conflicts to the point of submission to His will; that suddenly, by a stroke of His hand, or by the breathing of His mouth, the clouds are made to open, and through the crevice He pours forth and sheds abroad His spirit into the hearts of men. It is a beautiful truth that precisely this experience takes place on persons who for years have been leading lives of evil, who meet the truth only to resist, it and whose conscience points out to them their duty only that it may be put down. It is true that to such men there comes a time when suddenly there breaks upon their minds a sense of the fullness of Christ Jesus, like the sun appearing through the clouds, and the love of God sheds itself abroad in their hearts. Such persons often carry on that experience for years. They are those who, by gifts of nature, are eminently adapted to have and to keep large experiences of God as manifested in Christ Jesus. Their conversation is pervaded with and their exercises in the conference room are brimfull of God with us. This is all very noble and very desirable, but when such persons are talked of, and held up, as they are apt to be in the imagination of the young and of all as being distinguished in the way in which grace works in men—when this is made the technical method, the regular and proper experience to have—and all men undertake to bring themselves up in sight, at least, of such models, a mistake is made—a very great mistake is made. This is but a single peculiar understanding of the way of loving God—a particular method of drawing particular minds to Him in accordance with particular circumstances; whereas larger experience shows that the Divine sovereignty works in bringing men to a realization of the Divine love by a multitude of ways—by so many, indeed, that they never can be specialized without detailing the experience of each individual.

You will have observed that when a person runs after an experience that don't belong to him he is apt to lose the one that does. Many minds which are fruitful in this way do not become developed, do not receive cultivation. There have been times when the whole literature of the age has followed a certain artificial manner; when all poems were written according to a certain standard. The same thing is true of religion. There are certain conventional ways of thinking which the people all follow in flocks. I will say a few words to you in regard to how Christ's spirit works, for I think there is no one other point upon which so many Christians are asking so many questions as this: "How shall I realize the love of God?" "How shall I keep it with me?" "How shall I have an ever-present God—in my business, my household, in all conditions of life?" "I don't have Him, I can't have Him." Such are the questions I hear on every side. In the first place, setting aside exceptional cases, I think you will find that no man ever loves God until he comes to view God as loveable. This puts the finger right upon the point of a great deal of the struggling of times gone by. God has been preached as a governor, an imperious ruler—the idea of God has been fundamental selfishness. It has been said that He has foreordained all things, and will not change them, and that this God who loves His law more than He does His subjects, has put upon men obligations to which they are not adequate, for the fulfillment of which he has given them no capacity or power, and that he holds them to doing His will by the penalty of eternal destruction if they do not. Men are told that they will be enabled to escape this punishment only through special graces and that they cannot accelerate the gift of such graces but must stand in their places and wait for them to come to them. If you preach to a man of sensitiveness and strong nature such a God as that, he doesn't question that you are right, but his whole soul rises up against Him. He says, "I can't love such a tyrant; I can't worship such imperiousness that don't care for His own creatures." This is only human nature. So the man fights with all the strength of his moral sense, with his honor, against what? Against that view of God, not against God. For in the midst of the conflict which is being carried on night and day, as they are accustomed to describe it—there comes such a sense of Jesus Christ, that men bow down their heads and say, "That is my God." It is because they have got a true view of God. It is said that the change is in the man. There is a change in the man, but the scene has been shifted, and while looking at the imperious God—that kind of a God that men build who look only upon nature—they suddenly see the God that is manifested in the New Testament—a God of love and self-sacrifice and self-denial. The moment he comes into the presence of the true God that man's heart comes down in abasement and he says, "I have heard about Thee with the hearing of the theologian, but now I see Thee as Thou art." The change is not merely in the person, it is the point of view from which the thing is seen.

Now, it isn't according to human nature for all to be developed by the same process, and God's grace runs according to human nature, in the better use of that term, as God's gifts of providence run according to our physical wants. We don't consider when our rye is musty, our apples full of worms, any of these things as Divine gifts. God's providence always runs according to the laws of health. So with the mind. God's laws are fitted in administration to the whole structure of the human mind, and if our present idea of God be opposed to human organization, we can't expect to carry God about with us. It must be a lovely God that you can love. And He is lovely. He is "one among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." If your God be in a far-off heaven and you be away down here on earth how can you carry Him into your earthly affairs? If you are taught only that He is the Regent of the universe, stern and just, how can you have feelings of perpetual love for Him? They knew better in the old times, when they said, "The Father pitieth His children." God deals with such tenderness with men as no mother ever felt for her children. His patience surpasseth all bounds of imagination. There is nothing comparable to it in human experience. It is possible to carry such a God as that about with you every day, but if your God be a metaphysical, abstract God, then according to the laws of the mind you can't have God always with you. Many men leave their families in the morning only to plunge into a colliery, and they grope about in the damp and in narrow places day in and day out until the sun goes down, when they emerge again. Such men must have a God that they can carry down into the pit with them. He must meet their every want; if He does not, it is impossible for them to have a God ever present with them. How many persons live in cellars in New-York and try hard to be virtuous! How many are there all over the world in subordinate positions, where their feelings are never considered, trying to be humble and faithful! They have great difficulty in finding a God that they can carry with them. How many are sick, drawing each breath as if they were drawing a needle through their lungs; how many are shivering in attics, or suffering from cold and hunger and trying to replenish their courage from God, only He is so far off that they can't always reach him! Is there not a God for seamstresses and for those who don't know very well how to think? Then, there are children. Are they to think of a star-like God? They have their boy wants and their girl wants, and there are views of God that are peculiar to them. God was a boy once himself. He was subject to all sorts of temptations as we, and had all the frailties that we have. There is a God for the old, battered seaman cast ashore into an asylum; for the insane in the mad-house; for the man shut out from his family in a dungeon; for the man who is driven by business as a shuttle is driven; for men who are happy or unhappy in their home life; for men who are under the influence of the deadly cup, and for those who have no vices but pride. If it wasn't that God was so multifarious; so adapted to the wants of every one, I would despair of teaching God so that He would be ever present. But the Testament shows how He thinks; how He feels just as we do, if Christ came to be a manifestation of the interior of God. We have there a God for thieves—if they want one, not to help them to steal, but to help them to steal no more. We have a God for harlots, a God for men steeped in iniquity, a God for the lost, for He came "to seek." There is in Jesus Christ the idea and presentation of God from which every man can take what he needs. He came as a manifestation of God, when He adapted Himself in this way to us so that the very flag-stones rose up and followed Him; so that the highway was broad enough to contain the crowds that assembled to hear Him; so that the very thieves on the cross cried out to Him for forgiveness. Then He is a manifestation of God that you can carry with you. I meant to add a few words to the two other points—the power of associations, and the love which shows in action rather than emotion—latent love. There are people who keep the commandments, yet who have not much emotion. Thoughts of those who are away from us are kept fresh by associations. Now and then a man is found whose memory runs in such a strong channel that he does not need such aids, but ordinarily memory is helped by their suggestions. I have a stone in my house, and I never look upon it without thinking of my father. My father was very fond of shooting ducks, and I never look upon a picture of a man shooting ducks without recalling him to my mind. I never go up to Litchfield and see where the old house stood, or the trees that used to shade it, without a flood of memories rushing upon my mind, I never see the smooth, yellow stone where we used to play "one catch all," that I don't see all the Marsh boys and the Nevinses, and all who lived around there. There are flowers which you never see without thinking of your mother, for it lay in her coffin and you took it out and pressed it and preserved it. You never see other flowers that have been given to you by certain persons without thinking of those persons. I never see a forget-me-not without thinking of the old church at Stratford-upon-Avon, for I once plucked whole bandfuls of forget-me-nots from the bank upon which the church stood. This principle is one by which you can register the things you want to remember on trees and stones, and leaves and flowers and everything. A man's memory of associations becomes a kind of picture-gallery for yourself. Nobody else cares for them. I don't care for your old brown house. To me it is a tumble-down; it makes you cry. It is the same in the higher things as in the lowest. A man can't go into a house of worship without thinking of the Divine influence that comes to him; he can't read certain books; he can't walk to church without thinking of it. Certain places in church bring to him the recollection that it was there he met consolation. Blessed is the man who makes associations of that kind. If you go into a new room, establish an association with it that will naturally draw your thoughts to Christ Jesus. If you see a new book or get a new friend, do the same. I never smell sandal-wood or musk or roses without thinking of certain persons. Blessed are they who put an odor of sanctity into their business, their books, their rooms, yea, into their daily cares. In a few years they will have stored away such a number of associations as will bring to them morning, noon, and night reminiscences of God, and sorrows and troubles will then be yours and you will be Christ God's.

We can commend Messrs. GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., of New-York, to those of our patrons who may have occasion to advertise in papers beyond their immediate vicinity, as the firm have business relations with the press throughout the whole country.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

A CONSTANT COUGH, with shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all betoken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT serious results may be either avoided or palliated.—*Advertisement.*

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS makes the best and cheapest Root Beer in market. Sold in bottles at 30c., 60c., $3, and half and gallon cans at $5 and $10 each, which make respectively 10, 25, 200, 400, and 800 gallons of Beer. General depot, No. 362 Hudson st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health, when they become necessary in consequence of hurtful influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations, and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against their effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the bodily functions should be kept up. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the tonic, of all others, best calculated to perpetuate bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy localities, out-door laborers, employes in manufactories, and late workers of all kinds, has shown that a wineglassful of this pleasant safeguard, taken at regular intervals, imparts an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease afforded by no other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weak, and the dyspeptic derive incalculable benefit from its use, and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

"The Leaves * * * were for the Healing of the Nations."

In the modest little plant found growing by the road-side and known as Smart-weed, or Water Pepper, reside medicinal properties of more than ordinary value. In Dr. PIERCE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SMART-WEED these wonderful properties are combined with other vegetable extracts of acknowledged virtues in such a manner as to make it a most efficacious remedy for colic, cramps, Summer complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and cholera morbus. A celebrated medical author says: "A friend of mine had an only child dangerously ill with the Summer complaint. He had employed a great variety of the usual means for relief, but all appeared unavailing. The child was finally given smart-weed which was entirely successful. It arrested the vomiting and purging in a short time, and without the aid of other medicine entirely restored the little patient." Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is sold by all druggists.

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, falling, loss, and untimely grayness are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. Perry, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. For the efficacy of his treatment, Dr. PERRY respectfully refers to the following well-known gentlemen of this City:
Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 23 West 51st st.
H. W. BISCHOFF, banker, No. 58 Bowery.
THOS. W. MATHER, attorney, No. 119 Broadway.
P. S. HENRY, attorney-at-law, No. 152 Broadway.
Mr. GEORGE PERRY, editor *Home Journal*.
Mr. HORACE H. DAY, No. 55 Liberty st.
Mr. E. H. SHANNON, office Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Mr. JUNIUS GRIDLEY, firm of Gridley & Coffin, No. 73 William st.
Mr. THOS. R. DUNCAN, Nos. 263 and 265 Canal st.
Mr. AMOS G. TORREY, No. 83 John st.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for Perry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh-worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

"Outfits for the Country."

Go to BROOKS, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50, children's shoes very cheap. Gents' pumps and low shoes a specialty. The largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City, at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Some Foreign Cynic Says,

that America has a hundred religions, but only one gravy. He might have said it has a thousand dentifrices, but only one that beautifies the teeth, without injuring them, viz.: SOZODONT.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. Twelve years' practical experience. The new Post Office is being furnished with 25 of our electric ANNUNCIATORS. Look out for cheap improvements.

Espenscheid's Leading Styles for the Summer—"Alaska Beaver," the most chaste and elegant specimen of a gentleman's dress HAT we have yet seen. Call and judge for yourselves at No. 118 Nassau st.

A.—The Pearl Dress Ventilated Hat introduced by BURKE is the correct style for gentlemen. A call solicited at No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

The Excursionist's Beverage, Pyle's Lemon SUGAR, the only wholesome substitute for lemons. Sold by grocers generally.

Iron in the Blood is Supplied by the Peruvian SYRUP, which builds up an iron constitution.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Are used at the West Point Academy.

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Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

CORNWALL—PORTER.—At Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. N. Ellsworth Cornwall, Thursday, June 3, HENRY B. CORNWALL, of Princeton, N. J., to MARY H. PORTER, of this City.

FRANKLIN—SAILSBURY.—On Thursday, June 3, 1875, at the First Baptist Church, of Hoboken, N. J., by Rev. W. R. Maul, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to ADELAIDE SAILSBURY, both of this City.

HARVEY—LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 3 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, MARGARET S. L., daughter of Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy, and Dr. EDWARD J. HARVEY. No cards.

KENT—STEWART.—On Thursday, June 3, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., assisted by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., JAMES KENT, JR., to LOUISA MORRIS, daughter of the late William Pinkney Stewart.

KRAUSE—MARSH.—On Wednesday evening, June 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., GEORGE H. KRAUSE to BELLE C. MARSH, only daughter of Charles D. Marsh. All of this City.

MEIGS—FROST.—On Wednesday, June 2, 1875, by Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. EDWARD K. MEIGS to MISS CARRIE FROST. All of Jersey City.

SPAULDING—PATES.—On Wednesday, June 2, in Christ Church, Riverdale on Hudson, by Right Rev. Bishop Beckwith, assisted by Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D., THOMAS HUNT SPAULDING to FRANCES ALBERTINE, daughter of Martin Bates.

TIETJEN—BOGERT.—On Wednesday, June 2, 1875, at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, CHRIS. F. TIETJEN and CARRIE E., youngest daughter of James Bogert. All of New-York City.

VILAS—WARD.—On Wednesday, June 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mytton Maury, Mr. ROYAL C. VILAS to BERTIE, daughter of A. H. Ward, Esq. All of this City.

WALKER—CRANDALL.—In St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on the morning of the 2d, by Rev. William Tatlock, Rector of the parish, Rev. JAMES WALKER and CALISTA A. CRANDALL.

DIED.

BARROW.—At Millbrook, Dutchess County, on Fifth month, 29th, LAWRENCE BARROW, in the 78th year of his age.

BLACKLEDGE.—On Wednesday, June 2, ADAM BLACKLEDGE, aged 92 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 65 Spring st., on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

BEAN.—In this City, June 4, at the Glenham Hotel, suddenly, MARY CURTIS, wife of Dudley Bean.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVISON.—Near Boonton, N. J., on Thursday morning, June 3, SAMUEL PERCY, eldest son of William and Johanna C. Davison, (late of Hoboken,) in his 4th year.

Funeral will take place to-day at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Boonton Depot awaiting the arrival of the 8:10 train from New-York, foot of Barclay st.

DOWS.—On the 1st inst., at Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., AMMI DOWS.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, David Dows, No. 55 West 23d st., on Saturday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

FARRINGTON.—At Orange, N. J., June 4, 1875, LOUISA, youngest child of Rev. Dr. William G. and Anna K. Farrington, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Saturday (to-day) at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 1:10.

HADDOCK.—In Port Chester, N. Y., June 4, 1875, JOSEPHINE, wife of Stephen R. Haddock, and eldest child of Charles Ferris, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, June 7, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

LA FORGE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, June 3, ANNIE C., only child of Harriet E. and the late James H. La Forge, in the 8th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, and those of her grandfather, B. S. La Forge, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral at his residence in Greenwich, on Saturday, June 5, at 2 P. M. Friends can take the 12 o'clock train from the New-York and New-Haven Depot, and will find carriages in waiting to convey them to the house.

PATTERSON.—Thursday, June 3, EMMA W., wife of Luke Patterson in the 35th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 370 West 35th st., Sunday, June 6, at 3 P. M.

REDER.—At North New-York, on Friday, June 4 1875, after a short illness, ANNA CHRISTINA, widow of Martin Reder, in her 89th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, David Lichtenhein, No. 134 East 120th st., on Sunday, June 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SANFORD.—At Springport, Jackson County, Mich., June 1, 1875, TRUMAN M. SANFORD, formerly of this City.

TRASK.—In New-Orleans, June 4, GEORGE L. TRASK, of New-York City.

VAN COTT.—On Wednesday, June 2, 1875, ELLA SALLADA VAN COTT, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 49 Clinton Place, 8th st., on Sunday at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Thursday evening June 3, in the 38th year of her age, ELIZA CORNING, daughter of William and Caroline L. Walker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WARING.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, June 3, infant son of William C., Jr., and Ellie R. Waring, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Bell place, Yonkers, on Saturday, June 5, at 3 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Friday evening, June 4, at his residence, No. 249 Jersey av., Jersey City, ALEXANDER WILSON, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODWARD.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Thursday, June 3, of diphtheria, JAMES C. WOODWARD, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, June 5, from his late residence, Ridgefield Park, N. J., on the arrival of the 12:30 train from New-York via the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, foot of Courtland st.

☞ The members of the Alpha Chapter of the Fraternity of Delta Psi have received with great sorrow the intelligence of the death of ROBERT ARNOLD, one of their number, and have met to give some expression of their high appreciation of the character of their deceased friend and brother. His brethren are appalled by the suddenness of the stroke which, in an instant, in the prime of manhood, in the fullness of physical vigor, in the merited enjoyment of those noblest of earthly rewards, the respect and love of his fellow-men, has laid low one of their most trusted leaders; the chapter mourns the loss of a noble member, the fraternity one of her most esteemed sons. It is, in memory of one so cherished by them, it is

Resolved, That in the death of Robert Arnold the Alpha Chapter and the Fraternity of Delta Psi have lost a valued member, whose sound judgment, clear intellect, and generous sympathies peculiarly fitted him to discharge the duties which devolved upon him as a member of this order.

Resolved, That in private and social life, no less than as a member of the order, his purity of character and genial disposition won for him the love and regard of all who were so fortunate as to know him.

Resolved, That while we feel deeply the great loss sustained by all his companions and friends in the departure of one possessing every element of true manhood, we can but express that deeper sense of our loss felt by us in the removal of a dear brother whom we loved, and in whose wise counsel we have long confided.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.,
ROBERT WALLER, JR.,
E. FENNER HALL,
} Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentifrice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A NOLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD, was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the king. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of every one but the worms.

FOR CUTS, WRAP UP THE WOUND IN the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. For chills and fever it has proved very efficacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will remove, in a few days, their branch office from corner of Spring st. and Broadway, to the new building Nos. 636 and 638 BROADWAY, one door from Bleecker st.
Their up-town branch office is removed from corner of 22d st. and Broadway to the
NATHAN BUILDING,
23D ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
An office of the company is also established in the Grand Central Depot, and No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, }
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875. }
MEMBERS' TICKETS FOR THE TRIP TO Boston on the 16th of June can be procured of Ed. A. Kingsland, No 51 Nassau st.; Henry Everdell, No. 104 Fulton st.; Chas. B. Bostwick, No. 171 Broadway.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, the entire fine furniture of a first-class private family residence, comprising hair mattresses, carpets, mirrors, parlor suits, bedroom suits, kitchen furniture, oil-cloths, refrigerators, office furniture, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 5, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, P. M.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh and Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No connection with any other office in this City.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

DR. WAIT, Sr., DENTIST.
At the old stand, No. 45 East 23d st., having recovered his health, will continue the business as usual in all its branches. A good set of rubber teeth at $15. Extracting under pure fresh gas without extra charge.

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COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
By FRANK MOORE.

The idea of preparing a BALLAD HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION occurred to FRANK MOORE, the well-known author of the "Rebellion Record," "American Eloquence," and other standard historical works, many years ago, and since he has been engaged in collecting material for it. The libraries of the Historical Societies in America, of the British Museum at London, and of the Bibliotheque Imperial at Paris, have been thoroughly examined, as well as public and personal repositories of manuscripts and historical records in the possession of private families. The result of this indefatigable research and labor will be found in this work.

Sentimental, Serious, and Sarcastic Songs, Ridiculous Rhymes, and Burlesque Ballads, all commemorating and illustrating the half-hidden as well as prominent events of the Revolution, will be given in these pages, and to them will be added such notes and comments, epigrams, pasquinades, and personalities, by writers of the period, as are necessary to a full and sufficient understanding of the allusions, insinuations, and facts made use of by the contemporary poet in his historic verses.

The illustrations will be exact reproductions in fac-simile of the portraits, battle scenes, maps, and caricatures drawn and engraved at the time by artists of the time, and in some instances by those who were actual witnesses of and actors in the scenes their pencils have celebrated.

The Bunker Hill number will be published on the 12th June, and will be for sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers generally, whose early orders are solicited. Sent to any address on receipt of the price by the publishers.
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THE SUNDAY EDITION
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OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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TRIPLE SHEET.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
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THE TIMES has made arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story to be written exclusively for its columns. It will be commenced in THE TIMES about the 1st of July. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

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FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

The Northern Pacific Railroad

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. REQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS AGAINST SAID RAILROAD.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are complaintiffs, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as co-plaintiffs therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree therein on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

And, whereas, said Court did by said decree, order, adjudge and decree, that the property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," as described in said decree and in the mortgage or deed of trust (for the foreclosure of which this suit is brought) with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land-grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) be sold as one entire parcel as an *entirety*, under the direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in accordance with certain instructions contained in said decree.

And whereas said court did further order, adjudge, and decree that the lands and land-grants conveyed in said mortgage or deed of trust should be sold at public sale, to the highest bidders, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, under certain conditions and directions named in said decree, under the direction of the said Master Commissioners.

And whereas said court did, by the said decree, further order, adjudge, and decree as follows, viz.:

That the proceeds which may be made to arise from the sale of the said mortgaged premises, and which have arisen or shall arise in the hands of the Receiver, from the prosecution of the business of said company in the operation of its road, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, are in law and equity held and bound and liable to be applied in the order following:

First—To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and due preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson and their successors, of which they were or are Trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitors and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys or counsel fees for any of the parties in this suit in his discretion.

Second—To the payment of all balances due for services rendered or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

Third—To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

Fourth—To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety.

Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

Seventh—To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any of the officers and Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution of the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, error bonds, or other obligations or undertaking the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the company or others, as creditors thereof.

Eighth—To the payment of such of the first mortgage bonds as may be reported by the Master in this cause to have been bona fide issued and may be outstanding and unpaid, and the interest warrants and coupons due and owing, as aforesaid, upon such bonds as may have been bona fide issued, and to the payment of whatever balance may be found to be due on the coupons or interest warrants of the said bonds which fell due prior to the said 1st January, 1874, when the general default on the interest warrants or coupons of said bonds took place as hereinbefore mentioned.

Ninth—The residue thereof, if any, shall be subject to such order and priority in distribution as this court shall hereafter establish and decree for that purpose.

And to the end that the proceeds arising from the sales of the mortgaged premises and any balances being in the Receiver's hands at the time of such sales or thereafter, or which have arisen or may arise from any other source whatever from said property, should be properly distributed, and the provisions in reference to such distribution above recited should be fully carried out, according to the intent thereof, it is by the court ordered that Kenneth G. White, Esq., be appointed a Master Commissioner to hear and report to this court, with all convenient speed, in detail and systematically, all the amounts necessary and proper to be paid out of said moneys, and mentioned or included in sections marked above first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. And it is further ordered, that the said Master shall give at least thirty days' notice, by advertisement in newspapers published in the places heretofore named, of the time and place when and where he will attend to take proof of the claims.

Now, this is to notify, direct, and advertise to all parties having claims specified or embraced in said order of reference, and all bona fide holders of bonds such as are named therein, and all parties in any way interested in the matters of such reference, to appear in person or by properly-authorized attorney before me, the said Master Commissioner, at the United States Court and Post Office Building, in the City of New-York, on any days between the first and fifteenth days of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, (Sundays and the fourth day of July excepted,) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to make proper and satisfactory proof of such claim and bonds, in order that such claims may be heard by and reported to the court by the Master Commissioner.

KENNETH G. WHITE,
Special Master Commissioner.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1838	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3835	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1100	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

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CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	HENRY COFFIN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
AMOS R. ENO,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
JOHN WATSON,	WILLIAM PALEN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAMES B. AMES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	EGBERT A. CLARK,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	R. S. MIDDLETON,
ISRAEL CORSE,	AMOS ROBBINS,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,	M. N. PACKARD.
JOHN R. WILLIS,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES B. AMES, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Esq., Vice President. G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie: $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit at $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE OUTSTANDING FUNDED INTEREST Scrip of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be redeemed at par, on and after this date, on presentation at the office of the company, No. 48 Pine st., Room No. 28. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.
NEW YORK, June 4, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States. Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Whereas, in a certain action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke, Charlemagne Tower, J. Fraley Smith, Theodore Hosmer, William S. Lane, and William A. Griswold are complainants, (together with Charles D. Drake, John R. Wheat, and Ellen Meline, who have been admitted as complainants therein,) and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, the said court did make and enter a certain decree on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. And, whereas, by said decree the court did order, adjudge, and decree that all the right, title, interest, claim, estate or demand whatsoever, which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" has, or may at any time hereafter acquire or become in any way entitled to, of, in, and to all the lands and sections of lands situate, lying, and being on either side of the railroad of said company, and the branch thereof, as the same may be finally located and constructed in accordance with the said acts of Congress and the supplements thereto, in or through the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, and the United States Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, making in the aggregate about sixty millions of acres of land, more or less, and also all the right of way and railroad and branches thereof authorized by the said act of Congress and the acts and resolutions supplementary thereto, constructed and to be constructed, under the said act in the said States and Territories, and all engines, cars, and rolling stock which the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" may have at any time placed upon the said railroad for the use and operation thereof, together with all the rights, liberties, franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, and property of every description, to the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said railroad under or by virtue of the said acts and resolutions of the Congress of the United States, with all accessions thereto at the time of the sale thereof (except the lands and land grants which are therein specially provided for) be sold in one entire parcel, as an *entirety*, under direction of Oliver Fiske and Kenneth G. White, Esqs., as Master Commissioners, at public auction, in front of the Custom House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and that upon confirmation of such sale by the court, and receiving the purchase money therefor, the said Masters shall convey the same by good and sufficient conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers, and such sale and conveyance so made shall convey all the right, title, estate, interest, and property of the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," in and to the said railroad, premises, franchises, and property above mentioned and described to the said purchaser or purchasers, in fee simple forever, and shall be a perpetual bar, both in law and equity against the said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" and its successors and assigns, and against all and every person claiming or to claim the said premises or any part thereof under them forever, and against each and every the defendants in this action; and the said defendants shall be forever foreclosed from all equity of redemption in said premises and every part of the same.

And that at the sale of the property of said "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" of its railroad, equipments, appurtenances, the said Jay Cooke and Charlemange Tower, their successors, or successor in said trust, *as Trustees*, may bid for and purchase, or cause to be bid for and purchased, the property so sold, in behalf of all the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, and then outstanding in the proportion of the respective interests of such bondholders.

And, whereas, by the said decree, the court did order, adjudge, and decree that at the time of said sale of railroad and equipments, as aforesaid, the purchaser or purchasers shall pay to said Masters the sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars in cash as part payment, to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or on final confirmation of said sale by this court, and at the delivery of the deeds therefor, the balance in cash; provided however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which may have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash, each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the said decree.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the said decree we, the undersigned, the Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the above described property, (except the lands and land grants which are in said decree specially provided for,) in one parcel as an *entirety* under the terms and conditions of sale as above prescribed by said decree.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FRED'K A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating the following securities, as having been stolen from the owners in Oudshoorn, Holland, on the night of May 15-16. Payment has been stopped: The following bonds, separated from their sheets of coupons: Seven, $1,000 each, seven per cent. consolidated gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Nos. 6,180 to 6,186. Three, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Menominee Extension, first mortgage, Nos. 1,992, 2,990, 3,026. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,419, 4,421, 4,617, 4,619, 4,627, 5,320, 5,325, 5,401, 5,402, 5,739, 6,142, 6,796. Two, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Denver Pacific and Telegraph Company, Nos. 947, 2,334. The following sheets of coupons, separated from their respective bonds: Six, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,558, 4,561, 5,060, 5,363, 6,419, 7,080. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 2,511, 2,702, 2,953, 2,954, 3,031, 3,154, 3,947, 4,307. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. bonds of the Chicago and South-western Railroad Company, first mortgage, Nos. 783, 94, 843, 873, 1,454, 1,506, 2,501, 3,123, 3,124, 3,266, 3,312, 3,819. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 4,045, 4,169, 4,185, 4,202, 4,272, 4,294, 4,335, 4,414.

Any information in regard thereto may be sent to Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, No. 52 Wall st., or DULMAN & SCHARFF, No. 43 Exchange place.

BUFFALO CITY 7s,	Due in 1889.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s,	Due in 1903.
JERSEY CITY 7s,	Due in 1894.
LONG ISLAND CITY 7s,	Due in 1894.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s,	Due in 1877.
PASSAIC CITY (New-Jersey) 7s,	Due in 1885.
CINCINNATI CITY 7-30s,	Due in 1903.
HUDSON COUNTY 7s,	Due in 1894.
RICHMOND COUNTY 7s,	Due in 1887.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE 6s,	Due in 1892.

All of the above in amounts from $5,000 to $50,000.

For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds
Bought and sold by the old-established house of
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY Municipal Bonds; also other A 1 investment securities, our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Bondholders are required to deposit their bonds with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall st., on or before June 8 prox., in order to participate in the reorganization on that day.

WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Chairman;
W. O. McDOWELL, Secretary;
Bondholders' Committee, No. 152 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1875.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for twenty-one Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Court st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.

GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Several small sums to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of election for 1876, will be held at the office of this company on MONDAY, June 7, next, from 4 to 5 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 31 to June 7, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA BONDHOLDERS

Desirous of maintaining their rights and of preventing a sacrifice of their interests, will address at once FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, care of Fred. Butterfield & Co., Post Office Box No. 1,131 New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote." WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.

J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices Nos. 28 and 30 Court st., Brooklyn; No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable MONDAY, May 31, 1875.

WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, May 27, 1875.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

ON AND AFTER THE 7TH INST., A DIVIDEND of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to shareholders whose claims are duly verified. The certificates must be presented that the payment thereon may be stamped. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 6th av. and 12th st., New-York. INTEREST commences the first of the month following the deposit. INTEREST computed and compounded January and July. INTEREST paid Jan. 1, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum. Bank open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND DAUGHTER to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer months; best reference from last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 139 West 28th st., in bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German girl: can do house-work well, or care children, waiting, &c.; for country or City; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, about sixteen; knows how to take care of a child or children and sew and do useful housework; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young, neat girl wishes a home; has excellent testimonials from her former employer; City or country; Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, removed to No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—AS experienced first-class chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of filling either capacity in a private house or boarding-house; good City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 322 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED GIRL as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, smart girl to do chamber-work and assist in waiting; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 454 West 32d st., City.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS professed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has two and seven years' City reference from her last places; City or country; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN who is a reliable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF THIRTY with City reference, as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work, and is a thoroughly clean, respectable servant; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, steady, capable, colored woman, for City or country; can cook, wash, iron nicely, and do house-work to suit; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house or Summer hotel; understands pastry, &c.; good reference; no cards noticed. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS EXCELLENT cook and baker; would assist with washing of a small private family; has several years' good City reference; a good family, that keeps help long, preferred; no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen to engage at No. 462 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT as first-class cook in a private family; good bread and biscuit baker; understands her business thoroughly; is smart, tidy, willing, and obliging; best City reference from last employer; the country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to be useful; good reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 16 Downing st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, or general house-work; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 342 West 26th st., near 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a boarding-house or restaurant; good City reference. Apply at No. 206 West 27th st., first floor, Room No. 2.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS Cuban cooking; no objection to a private boarding house; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WOULD PREFER to go to Long Branch for the Summer months; has the best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN COOK IN A private family and would like to go in the country. Apply at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY FULLY COMPETENT, either as governess in a family to teach the plain English branches and music, or to superintend the household where there are children to be educated; is capable and trustworthy; references furnished. Apply to or address Teacher, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HOUSE KEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN house-keeper, who can assume any responsibility in a private family or some Summer resort; she speaks very good English, and will furnish the very best references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as housekeeper, or to attend an invalid; can do plain sewing neatly; reliable references. Apply at No. 1,434 Broadway, for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED English housemaid, speaking French and English, in any hotel or at some watering place; she would be found invaluable as upper servant; references unexceptionable. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman; is an excellent washer, ironer, and thorough cook; is willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with two years' reference, for general work; a good cook and laundress, and very obliging with children; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, in a small private family, to do general house-work; has the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 497 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH; SPEAKS SEVERAL languages; highly recommended; would like to travel to Europe with some lady. Address, G. G., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID (FRENCH;) speaks a little English; can dress hair well and cut and make dresses; highly recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant lady's maid and seamstress; will assist with grown children if necessary; will go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; will assist with children; best references. Call at No. 17 West 10th st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN lady's maid; good cutter and fitter, &c.; references of the highest character. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; fully understands her business; fluting, polishing, puffing, and does up ladies' dresses splendid; can furnish good recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with five years' reference; for City or country; willing to assist with whatever work is required and can take a place at an hour's notice. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as laundress, or chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at 31 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS with first-class references, desires washing by the month or dozen, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 727 3d av., top bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English woman as nurse for one or two grown children, or wait on a lady and sew; is a first-class seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will be found kind and obliging, and is very fond of children; has no objection to the country or to travel. Call at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the stationery store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT French person as nurse to take care of children and will do sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 26 Washington square, below 5th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 403 1st av., third floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPONSIBLE young woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Apply at No. 200 West 50th st.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference; would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 53 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman as nurse with a family going to England, or to wait on an invalid during the voyage. Call or address for three days No. 114 East 51st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A young English Protestant woman as seamstress or young lady's maid; good reference. Apply or address for two days Emily, care of Mrs. Pollock, No. 46 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's-maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Address B. O., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent seamstress; to take care of growing children or wait on a lady; assist in chamber-work; understands Spanish; would travel; good references. Call at No. 123 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 256 West 41st st., one pair of stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week; understands all sorts of family sewing; has a very good knowledge of dress-making. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERFECT OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson machine; cutter and fitter; will go out by the day. Call at No. 222 Madison st.

USEFUL YOUNG GIRL.—CAN DO HOUSEWORK, take care of children, sew, wait, and tend, and be generally useful; is a tidy girl and willing to work for low wages, in City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; willing to take chamber-work also; has very best reference and will take either a City or country place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, CAPABLE of taking a butler's place in a small family; would have no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; can make all kinds of salads and take care of silver; best City reference. Can be seen at last place, No. 9 West 49th st., until suited.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FINE washing and ironing at her own home; best City reference. Address, for two days, No. 541 West 59th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom, good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; has first-class reference from last employer. Apply to or address No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD MAN, OF LONG EXPERIENCE and of industrious and obliging habits; references first-class. Address M., 65 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call on or address C. W., at his employer's stable, No. 215 West 26th st.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands his business; good, careful City driver; always willing and obliging; will be well recommended; no objection to go to any part of the country. Call on or address J. K., No. 44 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT man, of respectable appearance, and sober, industrious habits, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has excellent City testimonials. Address G., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

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COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT man of long experience as coachman and groom; best of City references. Address Aikins, No. 227 West 28th st., or BOX NO. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; thirteen years' very best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address W. S., No. 30 East 40th street, private stable.

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COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF EXPERIENCE and capability; sober, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; six years' good City reference. Address N. D., No. 151 West 38th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single, thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' best City reference. Call or address for two days H. S., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address T. M., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT man; married, no children; has been six years in my employ, and refers (by permission) to, Thomas H. Faile, No. 130 Water st.

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WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended as to ability from last place. Address A. D., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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GROOM, &c., WANTED—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, to take care of horses and wagons, and make himself useful; only capable, sober, and industrious person, accustomed to horses, need apply, on this day at 12 o'clock, at No. 346 Broadway, corner Leonard st., Room No. 30; wages $20 and board.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A Protestant. Apply at No. 5 East 34th st., on Saturday, June 5, before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN for general house-work, forty minutes' ride from New-York; liberal wages to a steady person. Apply to or address T. W. TOWNSEND, corner Main and Vanhouten sts., Paterson, N. J.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,	THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE,	WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.

We have associated ourselves this day as partners for the the transaction of a Banking and Stock Brokerage Commission Business, under the firm name of CHASE & ATKINS. GEORGE H. CHASE, THOMAS B. ATKINS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of CARLE & STRONG, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD STRONG retires from the firm. JOHN CARLE, JR., EDWARD H. CARLE, and JOHN J. CARLE will continue the business at the old stand, No. 153 Water st., corner of Maiden lane, under the firm name of JOHN CARLE & SONS, and they are solely authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

JOHN CARLE, JR.,	EDWARD H. CARLE,
EDWARD STRONG,	JOHN J. CARLE.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1875.

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MATTINGS.—BARGAINS IN MATTINGS AND carpets; from 17½c. to 40c. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, NO. 72 BEEKMAN ST., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. C. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

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A VERY DESIRABLE AND UNUSUALLY STYLISH young bay horse, 15½ hands; used in the carriage and by a young lady under saddle; sold cheap. No. 17 West 44th st., private stable. Park phaeton, good as new, for sale. Sta le to rent.

A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE phaeton, one Victoria, one wagonet, one T cart; also, one set of double harness, all nearly new; all used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

B. C. WETMORE, ESQ., will make an address to young men Sunday evening, June 6, at 8 o'clock. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock. Conversational Bible Class for young men only Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the Reading-room. Meeting for young men at 6:30 o'clock.

Week-day meetings for young men, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock in the parlors.

AT 61ST ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Morning subject—"Religious Experience." Evening, last of a series of sermons to young men—"Persistent Rejection of Religion the Road to Inevitable Ruin." Strawberry, ice-cream and floral festival on Tuesday evening.

AT NO. 62 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, ROOM No. 4.—Granite monuments of any design cut from the best Quincy granite; cemetery lots inclosed with granite posts, chains, &c.; satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates and plans for the same furnished.

L. C. HILDRETH.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, the Pastor, Rev. William Lloyd, will preach. Morning subject—"Christ's Great Mission." Evening subject—"The Cloud of Witnesses; or, Bible Spiritualism." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited and welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—HON. M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy will deliver an address at De Garmo Hall, 14th st. and 5th av., Sunday, June 6, 1875, at 3 P. M. All are welcome. J. B. GIBBS, President. L. C. COLE, Secretary.

A GRAND SUCCESS OF OUR NEW PASTOR, Rev. J. Johns, at Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor—morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. Seats free. All welcome. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's meeting Sunday at 6:45 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning. Evening prayer at 4.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—OSCAR HUGO preaches Sunday evening in Lexington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:45 by the Pastor, Rev. William H. Thomas. Seats free, and strangers welcomed.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts.—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats all free.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock, as follows:

De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.

Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., by Rev. John P. Betker, Pastor.

Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., by Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor.

Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, by Rev. Henry W. Cleaveland.

Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., by Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.

Seats free. Come and welcome.

New-York City Mission and Tract Society Office, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11,
"The Good News of God."
EVENING at 7:45,
"A Healthful Spirit."

COME TO MOUNT ZION!—THE MESSENGER of Christ will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Duty and Interest of All Christians to Rally Around the Standard of God."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. William Hayne Leavell. Subject—"What think ye of Christ?" 7:45 P. M., subject—"Irrational Rationalism." Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening; strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30, with holy communion; afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH PROPERTY WANTED, WITH seating capacity for 1,200 to 1,500. Address, stating price, &c., Z., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. Russell, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Prayer Circle Wednesday, 7:45 P. M. Welcome to all. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 6th inst., morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechizing, 3:30 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school meeting at 7:45 o'clock evening. Interesting services; addresses by J. D. Reid, Esq., and others.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Hours of service Sunday—morning, 10:30, and evening, 7:45 o'clock. Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at each service. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial invitation is tendered to all.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning 10:30, afternoon 4. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of Song by the children on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the airy and commodious chapel.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Benj. N. Martin, Professor New-York University, will preach in this church on Sabbath morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., will preach in the morning; Pastor in the evening. Strawberry festival, Tuesday evening, June 8, in aid of the church.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Scott, on Sabbath at 10:30 morning and 7:45 evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st.—Preaching Sabbath morning 10:30 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Sellick, and by Rev. Oscar Hugo, of Hungary, at 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome. Sabbath-school, 2 P. M.

MRS. F. O. HYSER, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M., at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Picnic for the children at Christ's Park, 133d st. and 3d av., on Wednesday, 9th inst.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. T. A. T. Hanna will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Fearing the Lord of Hosts Himself."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariner's Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service at 10:30, subject—"He Preached Unto Him Jesus." Evening service at 7:45. Subject—"The Marks of the Lord Jesus." Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PAStor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach in the morning on "The Gifts of Jesus," and administer the communion. Evening subject—"Salvation through Jesus Christ." Strangers cordially welcomed.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Fighting with Shadows."

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; evening subject, "The Fortunes of an Emigrant;" Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting 6 P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE G. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrance No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third-Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. All cordially invited.

REV. J. S. WILLIS AT SEVENTH STREET Methodist Episcopal Church at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Fire Tried Gold;" at 7:45 P. M., subject, "The Community of Living." Seats free; public invited.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday 9:30 A. M. A quartet, composed of Russian gentlemen on their way to the West, will sing during the service. The chapel is open to the public.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., WILL preach on Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock in the chapel of the Amity Baptist Church, on 54th st., a short distance west of 8th av.

REV. J. B. MERWIN, PASTOR, WILL PREACH at Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, near Division st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening text—"I write unto you, fathers." All are welcome.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. All welcome.

REV. GEORGE D. MATHEWS WILL PREACH in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and 7:45 o'clock evening.

SUMMER HOLIDAY AT THE HOUSE OF the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, N. Y., Tuesday, June 8, 1875. Ferry meets trains at Peekskill, N. Y.; also conveyances meet 8 o'clock A. M. train at Stony Point Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services, celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, at 9; Litany and celebration, (choral,) at 10:30; children's, at 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) at 8, with sermon. Strangers cordially invited and seated.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. H. Lightbourn, Pastor, will preach Sunday. Subject, 10:30 A. M., "Love for the Unseen Christ;" 7:45 P. M., "The Trinity, Three Persons in one God." Seats free. Revival services Wednesday and Friday evenings.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George P. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Children's Singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder Charles A. Brown, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—Daniel, ii., 44. Afternoon—Revelations, vii., 3, "The Angels Holding the Winds."

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Sunday morning, preaching by Rev. A. M. Arcularius. Evening by Rev. H. P. McAdam. All are cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Pastor,
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE.
At 10:30 A. M.:
"THE PROFIT OF GODLINESS."
At 7:45 P. M.:
"THE PERFECT STATE."
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, REV. DR. Booth, Pastor.—Rev. Theodore Wyncoop, of India, will preach on Sabbath morning in this Church, at 11 o'clock.

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REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of GERTRUDE CUTTING, deceased, plaintiff, against Salmon S. Stevens, William Grau, and Louisa J. Grau his wife, Mark S. Stevens, Michael J. Boylan, Henry B. Gourley, John Heintz, and ——— Heintz, his wife, Theodore Claasen, Church E. Gates, George Baer, Frederick Boese, Albert Ayres, James Sheriff, Joseph Agate, Morris Hart, William Vanderminden, Dorethea Fischer, Joseph Rannegger, Edward E. Towes, Henry Goldstein, Jacob Hecht, Gustavus Bruchfuss, Vincenzo C. Gulli, Elias W. Van Voorhies, Maria L. Van Voorhies, as Trustees of the estate of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elizabeth Schneider, and Emma Daun, defendants.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this amended summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated February 16th, 1875.

MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
a23-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DUDLEY S. STEELE and NATHAN W. CONDICT, JR., against L. NAPOLEON LAROCHELLE and CHARLES A. SCOTT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Complaint not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Duane street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest on two hundred and seventy-five dollars from the first day of November, 1874, and with interest on seven hundred dollars from the nineteenth day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1875.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1875. DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap8-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN B. THOMPSON, William M. Prichard, and J. Lee Smith, as Executors, &c., of William D. Thompson, deceased, vs. OLIVER HOLDEN and J. E. SIMPSON.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above action, on the 15th day of May, 1875, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 21st day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, fifteen (15) bonds of the Portland Dry Dock and Warehouse Company.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1875.

WILLIAM THARP, Referee.

EDWARD H. HAWKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 7 Wall st. je5-1aw3wSa*

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE LONG SPEECH CONTINUED.

A CROWDED COURT-ROOM AND AN OPPRESSIVE ATMOSPHERE—MR. EVARTS' EXPLANATION OF THE CATHERINE GAUNT AND THE OTHER CLANDESTINE LETTERS OF MRS. TILTON—WHAT "NEST-HIDING" MEANT—THE INTERVIEWS OF JAN. 1 AND 2 AND "THE LETTER OF CONTRITION" EXPLAINED—MR. EVARTS TO FINISH ON TUESDAY—PERHAPS.

An immense crowd, combined with closed windows and doors, rendered the atmosphere of the court-room exceedingly oppressive yesterday. In many of the more distant parts of the room the eye was greeted by the astonishing sight of persons tranquilly slumbering in unconscious contempt of the presence of justice. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher kept themselves awake by munching candy, of which the defendant held an open package in his hand. The attendance of ladies was larger than at any former period of the trial. On the bench with Judge Neilson were Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister to the United States; Mr. Sherer, the acting Turkish Consul at this port; ex-Congressman Lewis C. Underwood, of Virginia, a former colleague of Gen. Pryor; Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, Col. John A. McCaull, editor of the Roanoke (Va.) *Times*; Hon. R. Shroeppel, of Utica; Mayor Judson, of Albany; Hon. D. F. Day, of Erie County; Mr. John C. Howland, of Detroit; Mr. Frederick G. Burnham, of Morristown, N. J.; Dr. C. L. Mitchell, and Messrs. George L. Nichols, Samuel McLean, and A. S. Wheeler, of Brooklyn. In the audience were Naval Officer Laflin, Assistant District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins, Dr. Reese, Hon. William Coit, Counselor Hubbell, William B. Barber, J. W. Bradley, of Philadelphia; Judge Maben, Hon. E. N. Taft, a son of the great English philosopher Darwin; Hon. E. D. Gilman, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Everest, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Prof. Gunn, Hon. Amos K. Hadley, of Troy, and H. W. Sage. Frank Moulton arrived late, and modestly took his stand among the crowd near the ante-room door.

Mr. Evarts began at 11:08 with a consideration of the Catherine Gaunt letter. It has, he claimed, but one meaning, which refutes all notion of bodily impurity, and explains the innocence of the relations between the pure clergyman and the devoted parishioner. The novel contains no hint of any wrong on the part of the heroine, except an entanglement of her affections, which ultimately produced discord in her family. The case was a parallel one to Mrs. Tilton's, and it opened her eyes, and filled her with fear lest, should she continue, she would have but herself to blame for similar consequences to those so graphically depicted in the novel. Mr. Evarts read two sentences from Mr. Reade's work to show its nature, and followed it up with a summary of the plot, managing to draw a remarkable analogy between it and the theory of the defense as to the real relations between Tilton and his wife and Beecher up to the date of the "conspiracy."

Taking up Mrs. Tilton's subsequent letters, in which she expresses the hope that her husband will "never be misled by a good woman as she has been by a good man," he said that it would be very hard to judge Mr. Beecher by letters of which he never had any knowledge, but that they show nothing more criminal than an entanglement of affections between him and Mrs. Tilton. Passing quickly to the "heart-bounding" letter, Mr. Evarts said that it needs no explanation. There never was any thought that there was anything wrong in it on Mr. Beecher's part, and the filthy meaning given to its sentences never came out of this pure woman's heart. Why should not Mrs. Tilton feel more hopeful? She saw her husband's face brighten and his conduct become less brutal under the influence of the prospects opened up to him by the newly-inaugurated *Golden Age* enterprise. The letter asking Beecher to get Moulton to destroy the papers was, Mr. Evarts said, written when all the clouds that hung over her family had apparently been dispelled. It showed only that Beecher and Mrs. Tilton wished to have the letters destroyed, and that Tilton and Moulton did not, because they had plots and schemes to subserve. The "nest-hiding" letter (of May) was next considered. Judge Porter had shown how monstrous was the filthy interpretation given to this word. The criminal relations, if they ever existed, had been terminated over a year before. When the bramble bush of the first accusation had scratched out the eyes of the plaintiff and his friend, did they think they would be scratched in again by jumping into another bramble bush like this? They must have been "wondrous wise" if they thought so.

Mr. Evarts then passed to the interview of Jan. 1, at Beecher's house, between the defendant and Moulton. Moulton, he said, had stuck suspiciously close to Beecher from the time his participation in the negotiations commenced. Passing over any discussion of the "letter of contrition," which was written at this interview, Mr. Evarts dragged in the testimony of Wilkeson, Schultz, and Storrs to show that the object which animated Tilton at these preliminary interviews was to secure through Beecher the payment of the $7,000 by Bowen. Tilton, when recalled to the witness-stand, had been careful not to contradict the testimony of these gentlemen. All he had said was that he showed Wilkeson a photograph of his daughter Florence, which Wilkeson mistook for Tilton's wife, and apostrophized over a glass of wine, "and," added Mr. Evarts, flinging the book he had been reading from contemptuously upon the table, "Florence was then a little girl of six years old." [Laughter.] He thought it would take more than a glass of wine to so confuse an intellect as bright as Sam Wilkeson's as to cause him to mistake a girl six years old for the wife [pointing to Tilton] of this Apollo. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Evarts then sat down, and the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

After recess, Mr. Beach, who had sat during the morning with a handkerchief over his head, sent word to Judge Neilson that he felt too ill to come to court at the regular hour, and a request to Mr. Evarts to go on without him. He came in, however, after a little while, but was soon compelled to get up and sit near an open window during the remainder of the afternoon. Tilton, who, during part of the argument, had been the sole representative of his side present, took the seat Mr. Beach had vacated, which enabled him to look full into Mr. Evarts' face during the rest of the speech.

Mr. Evarts at 2:08, after expressing his regret at Mr. Beach's illness and thanks for the courtesy, said that he believed the jury were in a proper condition to consider certain written statements attributed to Mr. Beecher as argumentative confessions of guilt. After further remarks upon the inconsistency of the idea of crime with the character of Mr. Beecher, Mr. Evarts plunged into the consideration of the letter of contrition. Mr. Beecher's belief in his possible alienation of Mrs. Tilton's affection from her husband accounted fully he said, for the most extravagant expressions of grief on the defendant's part, and the strongest resentment on the part of the plaintiff. So, too, the other belief of Mr. Beecher that he had been hastily instrumental in destroying Tilton's financial prospects and character, was, of itself, a sufficient explanation of all Beecher's letters and subsequent actions. Moulton's strong representation to Beecher of the wrong that had been and was being done to Tilton, and of the shallow foundation upon which Beecher had acted, was graphically set forth by Mr. Evarts to show what a terrible effect it must have had upon the mind of a man of Beecher's nature and position. It was not merely the Winter that had stripped the leaves, but the fatal frost that had killed the roots and stopped forever the flow of the sap. Mr. Beecher, being a man of extravagant impulses, was naturally thrown into a state of the most aggravated grief and remorse and determination to go to any lengths to undo the evil. Indeed, what more deplorable situation could be imagined than Tilton's on Jan. 1, 1871? In this light the letter of contrition, even granting it to be a correct transcript of Mr. Beecher's sentiments, is clearly explainable. The jury would observe that not until Mrs. Tilton made her statement to the Investigation Committee did Mr. Beecher become aware that her alleged love for him was another imposition upon his credulity. At the interview of Jan. 1 no necessity or motive existed why Mr. Beecher should make a confession. There was a fear on the part of Tilton lest Mr. Beecher should use the knowledge of the previous few days to crush him, and a necessity to get some memorandum which would allay his [Tilton's] fears. Moulton states himself that he said to Beecher, "Why won't you write something that shall satisfy Tilton that you are not his enemy"—the injured husband again begging the paramour for some certificate that he [the paramour] would not pursue him [the injured husband]! Mr. Evarts went through the letter of contrition sentence by sentence, arguing that Mr. Beecher's explanation of it had been perfectly natural, and that any connection between it and the graver accusation was excessively ludicrous. Well might Mr. Beecher stand aghast at the possible publicity of a charge against him of improper advances! It could not be made a subject of judicial inquiry and judicial refutation. It was the most terrible charge that could be brought against a Christian minister. Well might he "think of how many hearts would ache." How was Mrs. Tilton "guiltless; sinned against," if it was not that Mr. Beecher took all the blame upon himself of superior age and experience, for having alienated her affections from her husband, unless we accept the balderdash of innocent adultery. [Frank Moulton entered at this moment, and took his old seat.] The letter had never been called a confession until lately. It had always been called a memorandum or an apology. The idea of an apology for an adultery! Tilton's object in writing the "New-Year's Gift" to Mr. Bowen was to put in permanent form the stories against Beecher which Tilton says Bowen told him, and thus affect the minds of Bowen and Beecher against each other. All through these interviews runs a constant effort to irritate Beecher into an antagonism to Bowen, and thus force Bowen to reinstate Tilton into his employment. It was this that caused Tilton at that time to reject Bowen's offer of arbitration. Bowen was anxious to arbitrate then in order to cover his relations with Tilton and Beecher and make peace all round, although he denies that the arbitration which subsequently took place had anything to do with his relations to Mr. Beecher.

Passing to the alleged interview of the 2d of January, which Beecher denies took place, Mr. Evarts said that Beecher's solicitude on that occasion, as sworn to by Moulton, comported as well with the theory of the defense as with that of the prosecution. The interview was of no importance. Proceeding to the interview of Jan. 3, between Tilton and Beecher, at Moulton's sick-bed, Mr. Evarts said that Mr. Moulton's account of it confirms Mr. Beecher's version more than it does that of Tilton. All that is shown conclusively is that, meeting Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher gladly hastened to express to him the sentiments in person that he had expressed to Moulton at the "letter of contrition" interview. Thereafter all was in accord between this injured husband and this paramour until 1873, if not 1874.

At this point Mr. Evarts sat down. Judge Neilson addressed an earnest plea to the jury to sit to-day. He said that the appeal business of his court had accumulated to such an extent that it was imperative that the trial should end as soon as possible. Mr. Evarts arose and said that he had not asked many personal favors of the court, but hoped that some consideration should be taken of his four days' continuous speaking and his four intermediate nights of preparation therefor. Mr. Beach responded that while it was necessary that his connection with the trial should end at the earliest possible moment, he could not refuse to concur in Mr. Evarts' plea. Still, in view of the fact that eleven days had now been taken up in argument by the defense, whereas only five days had been asked for, he appealed to the court to fix some limit when they should be compelled to stop. They should not, he said, be allowed to drift on in their apparently interminable course. After a few quiet thrusts at Mr. Evarts, who, he said, he thought had spoken quite easily, and who might possibly have been compelled to work at night "if he had not settled his line of argument," Mr. Beech sat down. Judge Neilson apologized to Mr. Evarts for not having considered his convenience, adding drily that he did not think he needed any rest. Mr. Evarts said, that in his judgment, he had already disposed of such of the main purposes and intents of this inquiry as had been left by Judge Porter. He hoped to finish before recess on Tuesday, but if a limit was to be fixed, he would ask until Tuesday night. [Laughter.] The court here adjourned until Monday morning.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were called at 11:08, and Mr. Evarts at once resumed his argument, as follows;

I need now to consider a few matters touching the relations of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, brought out, no doubt, in the letters I shall ask your attention to, at a later period than the dates that I am now discussing; but coming, as they do, in the earlier part of the year 1871, they throw a reflex and confirmatory light upon the real nature of the indiscretions, the misfortunes, the errors—of whatever degree they may have been—that attended the intimacy of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

THE CATHERINE GAUNT LETTER.

You will remember that we put in evidence a letter that had been published by her husband in the newspapers, dated on the 29th of June, in the year 1871, and written to him by her during a temporary absence from the City at a place of Summer resort. It has become famous as the "Catherine Gaunt" letter and was before the Committee of the Church in their investigations, and has been much in the public mind and much, doubtless, in yours, since this trial began. It has but one meaning, and it is an absolute refutation of all pretenses of carnal intercourse or bodily impurity of any kind on the part of this woman. Not only does the letter itself, but the whole story, plot, and morale of the work of fiction which it introduces to notice and upon which it builds certain conclusions in the mind of this woman, is, and is known to every one to be, an exposition of how there may come to the unsuitable disturbances of domestic peace, unsuitable exaggerations of grounds of religious discord between the husband and wife by an entirely innocent, an entirely pure and religious relation between a clergyman and a penitent or devotee. This letter reads as follows:

MY DEAR THEODORE: To-day, through the ministry of Catherine Gaunt, a character of fiction, my eyes have been opened for the first time in my experience, so that I see clearly my sin. It was when I knew that I was loved to suffer it to grow to a passion. A virtuous woman should check instantly an absorbing love. But it appeared to me in such false light that the love I felt and received could harm no one, not even you. I have believed unfalteringly until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the heavenly vision dawned upon me. I see now, as never before, the wrong I have done you, and hasten immediately to ask your pardon with a penitence so sincere that henceforth (if reason remains) you may trust me implicitly. Oh! my dear Theo., though your opinions are not restful or congenial to my soul, yet my own integrity and purity are a sacred and holy thing to me. Bless God, with me, for Catherine Gaunt, and for all the sure leadings of an all-wise and loving Providence. Yes; now I feel quite prepared to renew my marriage vow with you to keep it as the Saviour requireth, who looketh at the eye and at the heart. Never before could I say this. I know not that you are yet able, or ever will be, to say this to *me*. Still, with what profound thankfulness that I am come to this sure foundation, and that my feet are planted on the rock of this great truth, you cannot at all realize. When you yearn toward me with any true feeling, be assured of the tried, purified, and restored love of

ELIZABETH.

Written from Schoharie.

Now, gentlemen, you see exactly how Mr. Tilton, in the confused relations of the passions and the appetites that he himself had displayed in his connection with the loose theories and the careless speculations that he had allowed to intrude themselves even into the columns of a professedly religious and Christian newspaper—the *Independent*—how the wife, having before her and always insisting upon, in the strongest manner, that the preservation of the purity of the marriage relation on the part of the husband and of the wife was at the very bottom of the dignity, the morality, of the nature and character of Christian men and women, and how urging her husband, in 1868, to beware of these moral confusions and these bodily contaminations, and pointing out to him, in a letter, the burning force of which he could not bear to publish until he had mutilated it and presented it as a confession, or a hint of her impurity instead of an expostulation with him for his willful aggravation of his desires.

THE LETTER CONSISTENT WITH INNOCENCE.

Now in that state of things Mr. Tilton finds it easy to say she did not for a year after she she had made the communication to him in July, 1870, understand or feel that she had violated her marriage vow to him; that on her part there had been any injury to the marriage relation, or any just cause of complaint by him; that whatever she had stated to him concerning this entanglement or subtraction of affection rested there, and only there, and he knew it, and she knew it, and she had used this form of self-reproach, and self-abasement in the degree of having allowed the affections, the unity of subordination to him in the affairs as a means of renewing upon him impressions that had been so powerfully produced by the solemn interview of the 26th of January, 1868, and had then worn away; and it was only when she read this letter, only when she read *Griffith Gaunt*, that novel to which her husband was referred in her letters to him during the earlier periods of 1867 or 1868, that she perceived that under the powerful exposition of this writer of fiction the relation between a clergyman and a married woman that had no pretense of impurity in it, had yet come to be a ground of discord in the family, of controversy in the divided allegiance of the wife to the church in which her husband did not believe, and of estrangement, and of the consequences of driving the husband into actual adultery, of which he had repented, and for which he was pardoned by the wife. Now you see how this work of fiction played into the inmost heart of this woman, Mrs. Tilton, on both of these points, that purity, unity, absolute subjection to the husband must discard even the attraction of the affections through the influence of a pious clergyman, and then she saw as under the burning light of the sun how it may be carried in the sad impressions upon the husband and his conduct, of plunging him in actual guilt, and then was reproduced before her all that situation whereby by her own abasement, her own self-reproach, her own taking on herself of sin in not being so acceptable to him, so compliant to him, as to satisfy and attract and absorb all the passions and attractions of the sex for him, she really made herself think that she was responsible for the overflowing appetites and indulgences of this husband. And then she saw how this woman, Catherine Gaunt had under this exposition of a powerful writer furnished a lesson to her that, for a wife, the first tendency to allow the image even to intervene in competition with the husband's portrait engraved upon her heart is an error, and out of that grow, without bodily impurity, and without any sin in the sense of loss of chastity on the one side, or the proposition of dishonor on the other, mischiefs that cannot be measured, and the results of which may be deplorable. The first two sentences of this book of Mr. Reade, *Griffith Gaunt*, show you at once what the nature of this lesson taught by this fiction was. The husband says to the wife at a certain stage of passion excited against the intimacy between the priest and the wife—the husband says:

"Then I say, once for all, that priest shall never darken my doors again."

And the wife replies:

"Then I say they are my doors, and not yours, and that holy man shall brighten them whenever he will."

CATHERINE GAUNT AND HER HUSBAND.

And there you have the declaration of the resistance of the controversy that may spring up in an entirely pure and pious woman's mind when the circumstances bring her into that contrariety with her husband Catherine Peyton became Catherine Gaunt, who was a Catholic, and her husband was a member of the Established Church of England. She was a pious, devoted, earnest, honest believer in the Christian faith, and worker in all the good ways of the Church, a supporter of all its great teachings, and a lover of all its great helps to the conscience and the soul; the husband well-meaning enough, moral, if you please, but careless, indifferent to religion, having no sympathy—not with the Catholic opinions—but no sympathy with the piety and the orthodoxy of the wife; and the father confessor, in whose company and in whose purposes, and in whose faithful labors the wife sympathized, whose intellect she admired, whose rapt devotion she worshiped, and whose purity and power as a servant of God she set above the husband and his indifference and his coarse conduct came into such relations of mutual regard, mutual esteem, mutual appreciation, that this husband was led into controversy, and being like a great many people that, if they are not good Christians, are yet good Protestants, or good Catholics, or good Episcopalians, or good Methodists, or good Congregationalists, as the case may be, into antagonism between the churches and faiths, and having his feelings inflamed, not, to be sure, by the studied part of an *Iago*, not by the close attendance of some modern English *Sir Philip Sidney*, but under the impulses natural to the heart of man, in seeing the greater intellect, and the greater piety, and greater aspirations, and the greater labors filling the wife's imagination, and subtracting by degrees from the earthly and vulgar sympathies that belong to everyday life, gets finally into that heat of jealous passion which swears that the priest shall never darken the doors again, and she replying, not very politely, that the property was hers, and the holy priest *should* brighten the doors as often as he chose, began the course of discord and separation and destruction which finally ended in the profligacy of the husband, in the exposure of the actual purity and fidelity of the wife, in the restoration of the husband to her affections, himself redeemed from the stain of sin. And yet, with a literary appreciation of that novel, and of all the sentiments at the bottom of it, Mr. Tilton has not hesitated to make this a ground of imputing a carnal pollution in the place of what he knew was nothing but some withdrawal of affection from him, and some submission and devotion of it in the relations of the clergyman and the communicant, of the same general nature as that between Catherine Gaunt and the priest. Now, this is what Father Francis thought. Father Francis had been the first confessor or spiritual director of this pious lady, and he was a man apparently of that large practical knowledge of human nature which, if it did not interfere with his piety and his devotion to his Church and his duty as a priest to penitents and communicants, yet understood better of the line of division so as to avoid the possibility of any confusion between the duties of the wife to the husband, in sentiment, I mean, and those to the priest. When Father Leonard, a man of genius, and of fire, and of rapt devotion, with whom this disturbance of the wifely relations to the husband had grown up, had withdrawn, and Father Francis had returned, he thus talks with the woman:

"'My daughter,' said Father Francis, 'and you, who are her husband and my friend, I am here to do justice between you both, with God's help, and to show you both your faults. Catherine Gaunt, you began the mischief by encouraging another man to interfere between you and your husband in things secular.

'But, father, he was my director, my priest.'

'My daughter, do you believe with the Protestants that marriage is a mere civil contract, or do you hold with us that it is one of the holy sacraments?'

'Can you ask me?' murmured Kate, reproachfully.

'Well, then,' continues Father Francis—'well, then, those whom God and the Holy Church have in holy sacrament united, what right hath a single priest to disunite, or in heart to make the wife false to any part whatever of that most holy vow? I here and now warn from you that man that set you against your husband's friends, withdrew you from society, and sent him abroad alone; in one word, he robbed your husband of his companion and his friend. The sin was Leonard's, but the fault was yours.'"

You see now, as in a mirror, the heart of this woman, the life of this woman, and you see this plaintiff's knowledge of that heart, of that life. And you see now how, under this letter, she can say, "I see now how there must be no toleration or hospitality to possible affections that may interfere with the whole moral, the whole spiritual, the whole practical adhesion of the wife to the husband in all things small and great, taking her fate with him, using her ministry with him, submitting even to the vicarious sacrifice of her own life, so as she may keep those vows that attended the union, and so to preserve the unity of their souls. And thus she says:

"Now, although your opinions are not restful or congenial to my soul"—

That is, his religious opinions, his social opinions, his notions about family and about faith—

"Yet my own integrity was a sacred and holy thing to me. I now feel quite prepared to renew my marriage vow with you, (I have always kept it in the utter sense,) and to keep it as the Saviour requireth, who looketh at the eye and the heart."

TILTON MUTILATING LETTERS.

"I know not that you are yet able, or ever will be, to say this to me"—

This is the part of the letter that Mr. Tilton omitted when he published it, and put in no asterisks to show that there was a gap made.

"Well, with what profound thankfulness that I am come to this sure foundation, and that my feet are planted on the rock of this great truth, you cannot at all realize."

Down to this word "realize" was left out of the letter that Mr. Tilton published. Now, what do you gather from a mutilation of a wife's letters? It was bad enough, base enough to publish them, and that this plaintiff has found out in the estimates of his fellow-men and women of this country long before this; but it was the baseness of putting misconstruction upon a wife's letter by its mutilation, to murder her fame by falsifying her confidential communications to himself. But this is not the first or the only instance of that nature. The inferences are terrible; they are inevitable; they are conclusive. And now, another letter introduced by the plaintiff, following this one by only four or five days' interval, written from the same place, being, no doubt, the first communication after this Catherine Gaunt letter.

MY DEAR THEODORE: I had expected you all day yesterday and to-day, but now your letter was put into my hand instead. I feel the bitterest disappointment, but we are both in God's hands, and while I now hear Him say, by my heart's intense yearnings, 'Return to the love of your youth,' oh, my dear husband, may you not need the further discipline by being misled by a good woman, as I have been by a good man. I rejoice in your happy face and peaceful mind, though I am not in anywise the cause. It will be God's gift if ever your face illumines or heart throbs with thoughts of me. As for me I will wait on the Lord. I thank you for the sufferings of the past year.

Referring now to the conclusions produced in her mind as expressed in the Catherine Gaunt letter:

"You have been my deliverer. Destroy all letters, nor show them to our mutual friend. The fear of this will prevent my writing my inmost self."

So that Mr. Moulton had come to be the mutual friend of Elizabeth and Theodore, as well as of Theodore and Mr. Beecher.

BEECHER SHOULD NOT BE JUDGED BY THESE LETTERS.

Now, gentlemen, it is undoubtedly very hard that Mr. Beecher should be judged at all, either by the Catherine Gaunt letter or by this letter, which were letters in which he had no act, in which he was not passive; as the recipient of which he had no knowledge, and which simply constitute a portion of the manner in which this husband and this wife deal with their own relations and with the best manner of pleasing one another by their forms and manners of stating them. I have shown you enough of the plasticity of this woman's heart under the touch of this husband's dominion; I have shown you enough of the strangeness of its own operations when caught in currents of impression and of action unsuitable to the quiet, devotional spirit, and disturbing to the practical, charitable labors of a pious woman, in the ordinary conditions of life, and with the measure of intelligence no doubt considerable, and of education no doubt adequate, and of practical knowledge which belongs to quiet and pious families in Brooklyn, not so extensive as that that is gained in other, larger experiences of the world. I say, it is hard that this kind of evidence should be brought to bear upon Mr. Beecher. The first letter we introduced, no doubt, for its exhibition; but we do not thereby indorse it as being a correct expression of a sincere feeling even, or a just and honest view of what on intimate inspection would be shown to be the relations of the husband and the wife. Enough for us, that letter purges at once all possible suggestion of there having been any improper relations between Mr. Beecher and the wife beyond this confusion of affections and this division or disturbance of allegiance. Now, I drew from Mr. Tilton, on the cross-examination, that when he was using this letter, when he was publishing it, he knew perfectly that there was no adultery on the part of the wife, Catherine, in *Griffith Gaunt*. He knew there was an abundance on the part of Griffith, the husband. [Laughter.] And yet he published that letter, mutilated it, falsified it, and produced an impression throughout the land in the newspapers that that was a confession of adultery, and that it was only from the morality of this writer of fiction that his wife had found out that adultery was an impurity and an impropriety. It is a good thing to have a husband, especially to have him represent you to the rest of the world. And that is the way that this husband has represented his wife throughout the land, with a perfect consciousness that he had mutilated her letter, and that he had deceived the unreading public into the impression that Catherine Gaunt had opened to her the sin of carnal pollution, which had not seemed to her to be a sin before.

MRS. TILTON'S OTHER LETTERS ALSO CONSISTENT WITH INNOCENCE.

Now, let us see how all these other letters of the wife, naturally and honestly read, carry any impression against her in respect of the relations between herself and Mr. Beecher. These are the letters that passed on her part from the 8th of June, 1871—the second on the 21st of April and the third on the 3d of May of that year. During this period of the effort and the success at restored relations between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton, so far as the husband's wishes were concerned, and so far as it was possible that there should be no renewal going beyond—as it was not—going beyond sympathy, regard, and pity on the part of Mr. Beecher, and something in the nature of compunction, regret, and suffering on the part of the woman. The reason these letters—for they were brought to Mr. Moulton—the reason these letters have been used either by this husband or by his faithful friend Mr. Moulton, or any advisers of theirs, has been in the hope of inspiring some vile and filthy suspicion of *equivoque*, or double meaning. And I have denounced that once in the course of the observations I have had the honor to submit to you, and I do not think that any renewal of that construction will be presented to you here, if, indeed, during this trial there has been any disposition to take that view.

Now, the letter of the 8th of March is just a month after the three letters of the 7th of February which passed between these three parties in the nature of a written restoration, and which will be brought to your attention, though very briefly, as they are sufficiently in your mind. Waiting a month, the wife writes to Mr. Beecher:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound toward all as it used?

That seems to be a quotation made in previous letters from Hannah More.

"So does mine."

And nobody ever suspected Hannah More of pruriency.

"So does mine. *I am myself* again. I did not dare to tell you till I was sure; but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. 'Spring has come.' Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the Beyond."

With a capital B, and meaning the future life.

"When dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father."

And now, gentlemen, I have nothing to explain about that letter. It needs no explanation. There was no consciousness of any need of concealment on Mr. Beecher's part, for he brought it to Mr. Moulton, and the husband saw it. There never was any idea that there was any wrong in it till somebody's foul imagination seized upon it, and by imputing filthy *doubles entendres*, spread it before the land envenomed—envenomed by those juices that were bred in the heads of these toads that gave it this meening, and never came out of the pure heart of this woman. I need add nothing more about that—obviously plain. This woman was suffering. Why should she not suffer under the discordant parts she had played in the written accusation, the retraction, the explanation, the effort to undo the mischief that she had had so large a share in the production of? And when these letters of the 7th of February came to her husband, she meditated upon them during the month, and she watched and perceived and received evidence on her husband's part, in his demeanor, of how much there was really of restoration of the broken peace of the family; and at last, at last, when Tilton had been weaned a little from his troubles by the hopeful dream of the *Golden Age*, then just established and looking out for prosperity and strength, she found his face brightened, his troubles lightened, his domestic attitudes less cruel, less moody, less vengeful, and his tongue silent in condemnation or accusation of Mr. Beecher. And everything was restored on the surface; and everything would have remained restored and undisturbed in the future if the external prosperity of Mr. Tilton, if the restoration toward the good opinion of the world, and good position and good income, and respectable relations to society, had been built up, as was the effort and the wish and the prayer of Mr. Beecher; and if that hopeful scheme founded upon a change of morals, of conduct, of sentiment, and of action in Mr. Tilton had gone on in its legitimate and expected strength and amplitude and not been overflown by the foolish wickedness or the wicked folly of his relations to the doctrines and his admiration of the character of, and his implication of himself before the country in sympathy with, Victoria Woodhull, her life, her character, her teachings.

MRS. TILTON'S ANXIETY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PAPERS.

Well, now, on the 21st of April another letter is written, and it sheds great light upon the situation then. Everything was over then—the errors, the follies, the misunderstandings on all sides had been explained, understood—they were all measurable, they were all pardonable, they had all been made the subject of consideration, of explanation, and of pardon, wherever the faults were; and this poor lady, assuming that openness and straightforwardness, the real character, the real and honest traits of this conciliation, writes this simple note to Mr. Beecher.

FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

MR. BEECHER: As Mr. Moulton has returned—

That is from his visit South.

Will you use your influence to have the papers in his possession destroyed. My heart bleeds night and day at the injustice of their existence.

Those papers, as she apprehended, her accusation of improper advances, her retraction that had also made an accusation against her husband, in forcing her to the false charge, and her explanation of this retraction, which, of course, when read, one after another, presented a pitiable record to even come from one mind or one hand; and they were craftily put by Mr. Tilton as coming presumably from the mind and hand of his wife, for they had her signatures and their text was traced by her hand—and she says, "Now, now that Mr. Moulton is back, let me ask you to use your influence to have the papers in his possession destroyed. My heart bleeds night and day at the injustice of their existence." And this was handed by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, and came to Mr. Tilton's knowledge; and if the piteous pleading of this woman to her husband and her husband's friend, in this, her language, could not produce the response of destroying the papers which seemed to her, in their continued existence, so great an injustice, and for which her heart bled night and day, what selfish arguments of Mr. Beecher could avail? He made known all; he feared nothing; his solicitudes were always for the pain and suffering of others, but why was not this wish of the wife attended to? Why, on this 21st of April, when that prayer came to the husband and the husband's friend, that now that peace had been made, that explanations had been given, that her retraction had withdrawn the charge, and her explanation had withdrawn the evil and injury toward her husband that was embodied in the retraction, and when they were in peace, and when Mr. Beecher was restored to an intimacy with the family, so far as he regarded it suitable, with the express action of the husband, why shouldn't they be destroyed? Who had hopes, plans, and schemes of further insidious, secret use of them under what is called a policy of silence, and like so many other things in this cause, it turns out to be unilateral silence—silence on the one side—don't speak except through us; we are going to be silent under motives of the strongest guarantee for our silence; all we want is some security that you, Mr. Beecher, won't tell all those things, all this disorder, all this disaster, all this disgrace in Mr. Tilton's family. Did they think that Mr. Beecher was in danger of telling of it if it was adultery, for it was to destroy his life, wreck his home, and break up his hold upon this city, this country, this world? No. We want you to keep silent now about this matter, this charge that has been made against you, that has been retracted, and accompanying the retraction was the charge that it was false, and that the husband procured it by force—this evidence that I have held for my purposes to entrap you into a notion that my wife believes that you have been impure in your purposes and your propositions to her, and which she had rejected; and we don't want anybody to know of the existence of that turpitude and that disgrace. It was the same feeling that led Mr. Moulton to be so solicitous on the 31st of December to know whether Mr. Beecher had shown anybody Mr. Tilton's letter of the 26th of December. And when he asked the question in regard to which Mr. Beecher's answer that nobody but him [Moulton] had seen it, it relieved any fear that Mr. Tilton was to be cudgeled with public approbrium and public denunciation for such a bold and braggart letter as that. And so here, unilateral silence is imposed upon Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton doesn't hesitate to tell you that all through those months he told whom he pleased and just as much as he pleased of his version, and accompanied it with just as much of the garbled exhibition, and, of course, the partial inspection of those to whom he showed this or that speck or scrap of writing separate from the rest.

There is but one other letter:

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1871.

Mr. Beecher:

My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave while you forget me.

Well, now, that is a very extraordinary letter for a woman that had been ruined by confidence in a man toward whom confidence was almost an absolute duty; that had been involved in the final sacrifice of personal purity for which she had—I will not say a morbid, for no worship of chastity by a woman could ever be morbid, it is the very health of her as a woman—but that was as exacting as universal, as clear-sighted as ever was prepared by priest or poet as the rule and guide and the safeguard of a woman's life. And that she, with these relations, should write to Mr. Beecher:

"My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave while you forget me. In all the sad complications of the past year"—

Oh! how sad they must have been between her and her husband when such a wreck came at the close of it as this submission to his will in falsehood, in calumny—

"In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering, to bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a large, untiring generosity, and nest-hiding! That I failed utterly we both know, but now I ask forgiveness."

THE MEANING OF NEST-HIDING.

Now, this letter handed to Mr. Moulton has been made the subject of publication, and of comment in statements not within the limits of this trial, and the world must consult them if it wishes to know how vile the imputation, from some man's mind and heart, has been put upon that letter and that word "nest-hiding." Well, now, my learned brother Porter has shown you how utterly monstrous, and how shallow and frivolous is the interpretation of an indecent meaning to the word "nest hiding," to wit: meaning, as by a slang term, the adulterous enjoyments that had passed between paramour and mistress; now separated from the paramour, with all connections of any kind terminated, and with these impure connections, if they ever existed, confessedly terminated more than a year before, she writes to him that during the time and period of the present troubles, "My weapons have been love, a large, untiring generosity, and"—adulterous enjoyments. Pray, with whom? A mode of solace so delightful. Well, gentlemen, husbands and husbands' friends and husbands' advisers are hard pressed when they jump into such another bramble bush as this is, when the bramble bush of the first accusation has "scratched out both their eyes." Is this "to scratch them in again?" They certainly are "wondrous wise" in the attempt. Well, gentlemen, what is the "nest-hiding" that has been the solace and the weapon against the wickedness and treachery of others, and the pains, the doubts and suspicions and accusations that have been circulated? You have all heard of the embodied scorn with which men have in a proverb denounced the "evil bird that fouls his own nest," and you have all heard of that symbol of devotion and self-sacrifice by which the wounded mother-bird, while her life is ebbing, hides from the pursuing fowler the young of her nest by smothering the moans of a dying bird to betray the nest; and that is the weapon by which a pious woman and loving mother seeks to protect the young in the nest that the evil bird has sought to foul. So much for the letters.

THE INTERVIEW ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

We now come to the interview following the day after that which I exposed by, I think, a just criticism, to your attention yesterday—I mean the interview of Sunday, the 1st day of January, at Mr. Beecher's house, between Moulton and himself.

Now, gentlemen, what was the purpose, what the tone, what the temper, of that interview? Mr. Moulton seems to have stuck pretty close to Mr. Beecher from the time he commenced operations on the 30th; he followed him all that night around the streets; did not let him get out of his sight; he followed him up on Friday night, certainly, with an interview that was not sought by Mr. Beecher, and that was wholly unexpected, and that had a definite object to retrieve certain errors and impose upon the feelings of Mr. Beecher, not to do anything that should make Tilton think that he [Beecher] had an ill disposition toward him [Mr. Tilton.]

Mr. Porter—That was Saturday night.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Saturday night; Saturday night. And now he comes to another interview—that of Sunday afternoon. Mr. Beecher, it is said, had proposed, at the close of the interview on Friday, that Moulton should let him know whether this notion of his, that giving up the retraction to the custody of Mr. Moulton would tend to harmony and peace, was likely to be productive of these results. Now, Mr. Moulton goes to Mr. Beecher on the afternoon of Sunday, and I will read you from Moulton's testimony what plainly was the whole object of that interview.

"Q.—How did it happen that you went there?" He says—"By his invitation," and he began:

"I told Mr. Beecher that I had taken the retraction to Mr. Tilton, and that I had told Mr. Tilton that it would have been very foolish for him to have carried his threat of the morning into execution; told him that Mr. Tilton was pleased with my having procured the retraction, and I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton seemed to me to be—I told him that I thought that—I told him that Mr. Tilton told me—"

That is the only way the law allowed him to get it—to tell it—

"That he had made up his mind that no matter what came to himself, he would undertake to protect the reputation of his wife at all hazards. Then Mr. Beecher said to me that he was in misery on account of the crime that he had committed against Theodore Tilton and his wife and family; he said that he would be willing to make any reparation that was in his power; he said that Mr. Tilton, he thought, would have been a better man, under the circumstances in which he had been placed, than he had been; that he felt he had done a great 'wrong.'"

Now, see, Mr. Beecher reasons—

"That he felt he had done a great wrong, because he was Theodore Tilton's friend; he was his Pastor, and he was his wife's friend and Pastor, and he wept bitterly."

Now, look at it. They never can tell a story about the emotions of an elevated mind or a purified heart; they never can tell a story about a crime or an iniquity without missing the whole point of its guilt and its wickedness. Oh! no. Mr. Beecher was not troubled at his having, while a clergyman and a man professing faith in God and love to man, a minister at the altar of religion, and himself the husband of his own wife, and the father and the grandfather of his own family—there was not a notion that, committing adultery with the wife of another person, had any touch of sin about which a man should feel remorse and acknowledge misery; but he felt misery for the wrong he had done, because he was Theodore's friend and Pastor, and his wife's friend and Pastor, and he wept bitterly.

BEECHER'S UNCONSCIOUS SHARE IN CAUSING TILTON'S TROUBLES.

Now see how that fits entirely the area and character and nature of the offense for which Mr. Beecher, then and ever since, and now, so far as the situation may be truthfully supposed, under the evidence, to exist, as it existed in his mind under the representations of others, felt misery. That if being, indeed, the friend of Mr. Tilton, the Pastor of Mr. Tilton and his family—whether Mr. Tilton was a habitual and devout worshiper at his church—the friend and Pastor of Mrs. Tilton had allowed an intimacy that proceeded upon the footing of Pastor and of a parishioner, to come to the point where he had heedlessly suffered it and blindly allowed it to come to the wrong as portrayed in this *Griffith Gaunt* so pointedly by Father Francis, in commenting upon the conduct of Father Leonard and the wife, Catherine Gaunt. You see here, just as before, in the interview of Saturday night, when Mr. Beecher says, "If I have fallen at all, if I have fallen into this mischievous situation at all, if it is true what you tell me about the wife's affections, thank God I have not fallen except by the errors of a course of respectful attention and affection, and not under any pursuit of carnal sin or under the impulse of any carnal temptation." And, now, here to-day, on Moulton's own showing, the whole point, the whole weight, the whole fact of error and proportionate suffering is not that he has committed an immortal sin, that his immortal sin is found out, but that he has through his pastorate and under the guise and cover of his friendship created an intimacy that has produced this mischief. Well, Mr. Moulton sees the working of the heart of this large-hearted man, and he sees how Mr. Beecher feels for the suffering and the wrong, and how he puts reproaches on himself that he has had this unconscious, and yet, as he now says and feels, not innocent share in it. And what does he say then? Why, he says:

"Mr. Beecher, why don't you say that to Mr. Tilton? Why don't you express to him the grief you feel, and the contrition for it? You can do no more than that. And I think I know Theodore Tilton well enough to know that he would be satisfied with that, for I know he loves his wife. Mr. Beecher told me to take pen and paper and write at his dictation."

TILTON'S THREAT.

And then he wrote, as Mr. Moulton says, this letter. Now, what was this threat that Mr. Moulton told Mr. Beecher Mr. Tilton had made, and that he, Mr. Moulton, had told him, Tilton, that he was wise in not carrying out? When Tilton had discovered and, if you believe him, denounced the adultery of his wife to Beecher, the guilty paramour, he hadn't had any notion of smiting him, Beecher; no touch of resentment or of threat about that. But when Mr. Beecher, after telling him it was all a dream—this accusation—and that Elizabeth could not have said so, because it was not true, had gone to Elizabeth, upon the invitation of the husband, and got her admission that it was not true, and so Tilton had been got into that new awkwardness, then he began to threaten. And what was the threat?

"I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton had said that for the offense of having gone to his wife and procured that retraction, he would smite him."

And after Mr. Moulton had had his interview and obtained a surrender of the retraction, he told Tilton it would have been foolish, and he told Beecher that. Now, this affair in January, which I will call your attention to—in a matter not connected with the main interest and purpose of it, or with this written "letter," as it is called, or memorandum, but there came to be, on Jan. 1, somehow and at some time, an interview, something of this kind:

"Up to this time, had Mr. Beecher told you when this relation existing between himself and Mrs. Tilton ceased? A.—He told me that on Jan. 1.

Q.—What was said upon that subject? A.—He said that Elizabeth Tilton had sent for him to come to her house, and told him that she believed that their relations were wrong; and he told me that he said to her, 'If you believe those relations wrong, then they shall be terminated, and he told me that he prayed to God with her to help discontinue that sexual relation."

A BLASPHEMOUS REPRESENTATION.

Well, but I thought that, on the husband's theory, Elizabeth didn't think it was wrong, and that it never entered into her head that there was anything wrong in it, except under the inspiration of Catharine Gaunt's letter, a year after she thought she never had violated her marriage vow; and as soon as the idea is introduced to Mr. Beecher's mind that anybody could think there was anything wrong in it, why, of course, he wouldn't wish to do anything that anybody in the world would think was wrong; and then with that pious devotion which should characterize the clergyman, even when an adulterer, he proposes that they should seek Divine aid in terminating their sexual relations. I tried to get from Mr. Moulton on a cross-examination whether this specific phrase of "sexual relations" was in the body of the prayer, or whether it was only sufficiently referred to to an all-seeing and an all-knowing God, to have it understood, but I didn't succeed. He thinks that termination by prayer occurred in July, 1870. Well, now, that shows confusion of mind. Why, thus far, between the husband and wife, the communication, whatever it was, of the priestly interference in her household was made in July, and in the very terms of his story of it, all those relations had been terminated a considerable time before that. But see the confusion. Mr. Beecher had told, did tell, Mr. Moulton, some time or other, that it was very extraordinary—Mr. Moulton, or Mr. Tilton, or somebody, Mr. Moulton, I suppose—very extraordinary that there should be this story or this feeling or this trouble between the wife and the husband, about this estrangement, about his interference with the family, and the bringing up of the children, and all that, and that that should have been in July, and that he should have been sent for by Mrs. Tilton to visit her in illness in August, and had visited her, and given her such advice and aid as the sufferings of her mind, as disclosed to him, required; and that he then should have prayed with her, as he did, as her Pastor, and that if there had been any such rupture between husband and wife, or occasion of complaint in regard to his relations and influence in the family, that she never should have mentioned it. And out of that slender state of facts Mr. Moulton concludes to put his construction, and his absurd and mixed and blasphemous representation of the dealing of this preacher and of this pious woman, on the subject of adultery. Now, on cross-examination, Mr. Moulton says:

"I said, 'Mr. Beecher, if you feel in this way toward Mr. Tilton, it seems to me that if you would so express yourself to him it would make an end of all this trouble.'"

"Trouble!"

"It seems to me that it would be the best think that you could do to so state to him."

BEECHER'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

Now, what is Mr. Beecher's account?

"Mr. Moulton said that Mr. Tilton was set against me; that he felt that I was his enemy,"

Tilton's enemy.

"and that I had done wrong to him, both in his business relations and that I had sought to undermine his influence in the community. It was the harder because the implication was, or the statement, that I had made use of my acquired reputation and my position as the head of a great church and my relation to the community—that all those, aside from my mere personal action, had gone to overshadow and injure him. I protested against any such idea. That he had occasion to think that I had done him wrong in the matter of Mr. Bowen I was ashamed to be obliged to admit; that I had done him intentional wrong in the family I denied; but that I had wronged him there it was very evident, it seemed to me, from the present condition and action of Mrs. Tilton. We went over the same ground a good many times. On the whole I—Mr. Moulton was far less severe with me than I was with myself, and said, as the interview drew toward a close, that I—that if Tilton could only hear what he had heard he was satisfied that it would remove from his mind animosity and the conviction that he had that I was seeking his ruin. 'Well,' said I, 'state what you see and hear; I have opened my heart to you.' Said he, 'Write—write these statements, or some of them, to Mr. Tilton. Well,' said he, 'let me write it,' or something to that effect, and I said, 'I have no objection to your writing them,' and he sat down at the table, but the conversation did not stop. I amplified and went on, and finally he said to me, 'Well, I would say to him so and so,' and then he went on with the memorandum."

I will now for the moment omit to read. But before we came to the memorandum I called Mr. Beecher's attention to what Mr. Moulton said in that conversation in regard to the condition of misfortune and disaster in which Mr. Tilton and his affairs were placed. The answer was:

"He spoke of Mr. Tilton as being a man of great ability and of great reputation, standing among the highest in the land, and that he had suddenly, by the ill-will or misconduct of Mr. Bowen, been precipitated from perhaps the proudest position a literary man could aspire to; that he had not simply lost that place, but lost it under circumstances that damaged his reputation, and that not only had the means of his reputation—or rather, not only had the means and influence gone with his reputation, but that suddenly, with a large family on his hands, or extensive family—some word to that effect—his means were cut off and he had no prospect in life except to rebuild; but all the accustomed channels were suddenly shut up to him. He then said that the man had no home to which he could fall back; that there was discord there and alienation, and that he not only thus lost all public position, but that his domestic position was also stormy. He described the condition of his family and of the little children piteously.

Q.—Well, did Mr. Moulton say anything of your blaming yourself more than you ought? A.—Yes; on several occasions during this interview he said he thought I was putting it too strongly, and that the matter was not so severe as I had laid it upon myself. He thought that the family relationship might, with kindly care, be repaired.

Q.—Did he, while you were stating to him what you understood to be the fault or misfortune from your connection with his family affairs, say that it was anything different or other than what you have stated it? A.—No, Sir, he did not; it was not a condemnatory interview; it was a sympathetic and most friendly interview between him and me; there was nothing in his tone, nothing in his manner nor in his language or charges that savored of that.

Q.—How did he express himself as regards any object or the result of the interview? A.—He was laboring to bring to pass such a reconciliation between Mr. Tilton and me—such a better understanding, each of the other, as should avail for the peace of that family, and the restoration of Mr. Tilton to prosperity and to good name."

Now, compare, with this light thrown upon this interview, upon this situation, and upon the nature of Mr. Tilton's feelings in measuring his own grievance, his own disaster, and the relief he needed, the resort to Mr. Beecher, and whatever complaint he had to make in regard to that resort, as given in the testimony of Mr. Wilkeson, and you see at once how the moment you get outside of testimony that comes from Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton, you get out confirmation, in a manner that does not touch discrepancies of language, but determines which is the true basis upon which you are to pass as a fact in determining whether or no there ever was any fact of guilt between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, or any grievance on the part of Mr. Tilton as toward Mr. Beecher, of the grave, distinct, unequivocal nature of the ruin of a wife and a husband's and children's honor.

SAM WILKESON'S REMONSTRANCE.

You may remember that Mr. Tilton strolled into Mr. Wilkeson's and proposed to publish an article, to wit, the *Golden Age* slip article.

"I asked him if he really intended to publish that article. He said he did, unless justice was done him by Mr. Beecher. He wanted $7,000 from Bowen. I remonstrated with him against the publication of that article. I told him it would be enormously mischievous, that it would produce a scandal which would extend throughout Christendom. I told him it would be infinite wrong and work infinite mischief."

Well, there is no doubt that Wilkeson was right in his forecast.

"He said that it was his purpose to publish it unless justice was done to him."

Look at the nature of the man! Unless he got $7,000 out of Bowen he was going to publish to the world what he did not deny would be an infinite mischief, what he did not deny would involve conflicting opinions, conflicting comments, conflicting views, divisions in society, arguments against religion and morality, the triumph of the wicked, predominance for the time being of the evil influences of society, and hanging of the head and shame on the part of the good that believed in the elevation of human nature and its future hope. "Well, I don't care for all that. I am going to do it unless justice is done to me."

THE CENTRAL FIGURE IN THE UNIVERSE.

And you will find throughout that, to Mr Tilton, Mr. Tilton is the central figure in the universe; and interests that are bounded only by Christendom, in Mr. Wilkeson's phrase—the feelings and sentiments that touched the heart-strings of his wife, the happiness of the children—have nothing to do with it.

"I am going to publish it, unless justice in the matter of $7,000 is done to me."

That is what he is going to do. "Justice shall be done, although the heavens fall." That is, justice to Tilton, although all manner of injustice and injury come to the rest of the world. And yet he has told you that at the outset his whole object in going to Mr. Beecher was to secure that in the publicity and discussion of the infamies or the calumnies of Bowen against him—there might come some side wind—and he was determined to protect his wife and children, that even a side wind should not visit them too roughly. "And yet," he says, "I will inflame that fight between Bowen and Beecher; I will put it in every newspaper; I will make the war—if I do not get $7,000."

Then he went on to speak of Mr. Bowen:

"Said Mr. Bowen had dismissed him from two employments; violated his contracts to render editorial services; that he (Bowen) had deprived him of his income; that his dismissal from those papers had ruined his reputation, and had destroyed him. He went on growing in excitement, and he said"—

Now, this is the share Beecher had in it:

BEECHER HAD NOT COME TO HIS HELP

—"He said that Mr. Beecher had not come to his help; that he was a man of such power that he could with his little finger have lifted him up in his troubles, but that as he lay on the sidewalk in Brooklyn, crushed and ruined by Mr. Bowen's treatment of him, and by consequence of his loss of employment on those two papers and the injury done to his reputation, that Mr. Beecher, who, with his little finger had the power to lift him up and reinstate him, had passed him by indifferent, and had not helped him, but left him lying there; and, moving across the room, back and forth, in great excitement, he said he would pursue Mr. Beecher into the grave."

Now, what a flow of light that sheds back on the grievance, on the purpose of those interviews in the last week of December—the truth that breaks out from Moulton, that Tilton wanted to be sure that Mr. Beecher did not hate and abhor, and did not mean to visit upon him (Tilton) the consequences of the injuries that Tilton had done him. Schultz says the same thing. He says that

"His statements"—

That is Tilton's—

"were this, that Bowen had committed a great wrong to him, and that Beecher had failed to reach out his hand and save him, as he could have done; that he failed to manifest that interest in him which he had a right to expect. That was the substance of his statements."

And Mr. Moulton told Mr. Charles Storrs about this business and this situation at this date.

"Mr. Moulton stated it was all wrong as Bowen discharged him; that it was a mistake, and that he (Tilton) should be reinstated; he said that Mr. Tilton was the same to the *Independent* as Mr. Greeley was to the *New-York Tribune*, and that he should ask Mr. Bowen to have him reinstated."

Now, gentlemen, Mr. Tilton was brought

back to the stand after Mr. Wilkeson had told all this story, and he did not contradict it. Did he overlook Mr. Wilkeson's testimony, or did his counsel overlook it? Oh, no. He was asked to contradict one passage in it, and, if he contradicted it at all, he meant to contradict it in a way that would carry conviction to your minds that Wilkeson lied, and that he (Tilton) spoke the truth, because the fact was at the bottom that would show which spoke the truth—the same as the gray hairs and about the portrait at Moulton's house—when Moulton wanted to give evidence that he spoke the truth, and that Mr. Beecher did not. He is asked about a conversation that Mr. Wilkeson had given us occurring about the year 1865, I think, at Washington, in which Mr. Wilkeson had described the conversation between Mr. Tilton and himself at the dinner table at Washington, when they were both there, and when Mr. Tilton came over and exhibited to Mr. Wilkeson portraits of his wife—Tilton's wife—and some of his children, such as he had, I suppose, on that date, and that he made some not very polite comments—Tilton did—about his wife; that Mr. Wilkeson would be disappointed about her, that she was of mean appearance, and did not develop as he had done since their marriage. But still he spoke of her as his wife, and, of course, in a suitable manner. Now, Mr. Tilton wants to deny all that, and he says that "he had an interview, and that if he should state it exactly as it occurred it would be a personal injury to Mr. Wilkeson." We have had many suggestions of what infinite mischief would come from telling the truth. Well, he was not tender about Mr. Wilkeson, because in his examination, before Wilkeson came on the stand, he said Wilkeson was a liar. He did not measure his words; he appreciated your attention to Mr. Wilkeson's testimony if he should happen to be called as a witness by giving his (Tilton's) opinion that Wilkeson was a liar; so much for this delicacy about Wilkeson's feelings. And Wilkeson since that had given this testimony that went right into the heart of this conspiracy, and exposed the whole through and through, and he had done it purposely, too, as he avowed that he was determined that this scheme of uni-lateral silence should not be kept up forever; that the man of honor and the man of conscience, who scrupulously kept his word, and was harrowed in his feelings lest harm should come to others, should not be continually in that difficulty while Moulton and Tilton were going around telling Victoria Woodhull or anybody else, and having statements in the newspapers. No. He says I will have a stop to that; I will have the policy of silence broken up, and everything else afterward. Now what is the only point in Wilkeson's evidence that Tilton corrects?

"Q.—Did you say that about your wife? A.—No. Q.—Did you show him a photograph of your wife? A.—No, Sir. I showed him a photograph of two of my children; one of whom he mistook for my wife, and he made it the opportunity to make some incoherent—

Q.—Which of your daughters? A.—It was my daughters Florence and Alice; and he apostrophised the card of Florence, supposing it to be the card of my wife, over a glass of wine."

And Florence was a little girl of six years old. [A laugh.] I think it would take more than a glass of wine, gentlemen, to confuse as clear a head as Samuel Wilkeson's into the notion that a girl of six years old was the wife of this Apollo. [Laughter.]

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Judge Neilson said: Mr. Evarts, Mr. Beach sends word that he is not quite well enough to be here promptly, and may not be here at all; but he desires you to proceed without him.

Mr. Evarts—I regret extremely that my learned friend should suffer any inconvenience in regard to his health, and I am obliged to him for not desiring the protraction of the case on that account.

THE ARGUMENT RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts then resumed his argument as follows:

We are now in a position, gentlemen of the jury, to judge of the value and proper interpretation and import of certain papers imputed to Mr. Beecher as argumentative confessions of guilt. I never have attached much importance, as a lawyer, to any of the lesser reasonings by which men's minds have been turned or affected by the contemplation in that light, of expressions of grief and self-reproach, and compunction, or remorse, for it is confessedly only within the region of moral reasoning that any inferences thus remote and far-fetched can be adduced. When the law has said that of so grave a crime there must be that positive evidence that leaves no hypothesis of innocence consistent with the proved facts; when the law has said that confessions reported, or confessions produced in writing, are ever to be scrutinized and doubted, and if there be any contradiction, anything that saves them from being substantial evidence of confession before the court and jury, in the absence of the proof of adultery as an occurrence, noticed by its proximate steps, in its betrayed vicious purposes, in its opportunities, in its occasions as equivalent to the proof of the act, such an occasion as you had your attention called to incidentally in a case that I cited, of a confession where on board a steam-boat on the North River a state-room had been taken by the alleged paramour in the name of the husband, and paramour and wife had occupied it—that kind of fact, something of that kind, unless you have that confession, and then when without the confessions you have in a situation of divided opinions and views as to what the facts are, in the absence of controlling evidence that brings facts and conduct to your notice, you are turned over to produce a measure, a form, a circumstance, a date of guilt out of emotional expressions of regret and pain and mortification and pity—why, you have at once all the region upon which a court and jury can proceed abandoned, and you are led at once into moral reasoning to supply the place there of external evidence, or of explicit confessions, and the moral reasoning proceeds upon this most uncertain and untrustworthy of all grounds of imputing a measure and form of actual knowledge, according to your moral estimate of what is the moral result of a man's emotional nature and his emotional expression. Where, before, since the administration of justice began, was there ever a notion that you could tell whether a man had set fire to a barn or a dwelling-house, or had robbed a bank, or had committed murder, by the strength of his feelings at some mischief or other that he had done? Without the body of the crime being proved otherwise, and without the evidence that he had said it was a burglary, or an embezzlement, or arson, or a robbery, you are to measure out of grief, mortification, concealment, distress, the proof that the crime was committed, that he referred to that crime and that he committed it. But yet, such is the nature of irresponsible reasoning, such is the inattention to the necessary safeguard of practical judgment and definite, important consequences of punishment when these matters are dealt with in piecemeal discussions, however intelligent, of men that are not brought down to feeling that within the rules of evidence and under the rules of law there must not only be some notion that there may have been this or that degree of guilt, but that there must be a definite conclusion excluding any opposite conclusion—when you come within this loose region of clouds the moral reasoning ceases to affect men's judgments. No man in his senses wishes when a verdict strikes to the heart a woman and her children, destroys their frame, strikes to the heart the honorable repute of the alleged paramour, and involves his family in ruin and disgrace, discarding for the moment any of the graver responsibilities that grow out of the public and important character of the relations of this defendant, and particularly pure character of this alleged adulteress—leaving all that out, no man wishes to put a verdict; and when he is compelled to, he wishes to know what justifies it. Did anybody ever see them in a light connection or treading the devious path from the proprieties of society for a single instant? No. Did anybody bring you a confession of act or fact? No. But they brought, in the handwriting, if you please, or in a report written under dictation, this or that expression of emotion, of self-reproach, or self-compunction—"There must have been something behind it, and we thought that this was behind it." And then when suddenly, by the admission of falsehoods or by the discovery of fact, all this ruin that has been wrought by hasty judgment is shown to have been through a departure from legal evidence and from legal reasoning into the wild, illimitable region of moral inferences, how does the conscience, however innocent at the time, feel at the recklessness with which they rushed out of the region that requires proof into the region of real acts, upon suspicion?

NO SUBSTANTIAL CONCLUSION OF GUILT PRODUCED.

Now, I have introduced a consideration of this paper of the 1st of January, and some other papers that I may need to call attention to, not because in them I find, nor that I suppose you will find, any reason to distrust what seems to me upon the facts as you now understand them, and certainly upon the theory of these facts and testimony concerning them, as given by this defendant, and supported by our witnesses, as well as the plaintiff's, as a sufficient reason and support for every expression to which is imputed a just inference of guilt in the sense of an adulterous connection between these parties. But, yet, as is the nature of all judicial proceedings, when the plaintiff, selecting his evidence and producing it with that attention to its effect and concentration upon the result that he desires, proceeds through long weeks of his evidence, and the defendant is not heard, and the qualifying shades, the cross lights, the falsification, and the perjuries that have been practiced, and the corrections of the treacherous memories that have been introduced before you when—they have all been made, and the defendant's case and view of each situation is put in your power for comparison with the plaintiffs, then you are in the position for the first time to judge upon this remote, this unsubstantial, and, as I think, frivolous argument to produce anything like a substantial conclusion of guilt even against a character of an unknown or suspicious complexion, much less against a man in regard to whom it must be admitted, if there be truth in the charge, it is at variance with every repute concerning him that either those who knew him well or knew him slightly have entertained. What, then, before we take what professes to be a record of Mr. Beecher's emotions and their expressions, what was the situation in his own mind and upon the facts as he understood them then and as he has sworn to them now, and as they constitute the basis upon which, as we agree, he was expressing himself, if you can only get accurately at his expression. A great struggle was made by our learned opponents, in which they had every aid from their witnesses, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, to displace from the scene and area of fact as obtaining at this interview on the 1st of January, all ground for any feeling or any expression from Mr. Beecher or toward Mr. Tilton and his family in respect of Mr. Beecher's conduct, except the injury to that family from his relations to Mrs. Tilton. That left, to be sure, undisturbed the entire and sufficient basis in our judgment, and I have no doubt in yours, of almost any degree of severity of self-reproach, and of commensurate expression of grief and pity from the admitted situation, of chagrin, of sorrow, and self-mortification, on Mr. Beecher's part, if these relations between him and Mrs. Tilton in the sense and view that was presented to him, and the estrangement of affection, and nothing more, and of the family discord and the break and ruin of the unity of that household, had been the real view of his relations.

THE PROOFS OF THE PLAINTIFF OVERPOWERED.

But, gentlemen, we have wholly overpowered in the proofs of this case this great effort of the plaintiff. We have shown that the resort of the wife in her flight from the cruelty of her husband and from a broken home to Mr. Beecher, and his wife's intervention, was a real fact, the gravity, the sincerity of which is as great as it is possible to conceive of as a ground of the resentment of the husband against such interference, and as the ground of self-reproach on the part of Mr. Beecher, if he had rashly been led into that; of slanderous and unsupported representations that he had trusted, in his simplicity, to the necessary truth and accuracy of the representations of the mother-in-law and of the wife and of Bessie Turner that had been brought to him; so, too, the other principal fact of whether Mr. Beecher had intervened, had espoused, and had acted upon, and in reference to the situation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton that they struggled against and strove to represent to you, in that regard, the true relation between Tilton and Bowen to have been up to the end of this interview between Moulton and Beecher on the 31st of January—of December, which I have gone through with, up to that time, of assured position, of his power, his authority, his income, his credit, his prospects, his expectations. All that is disproved, and we have proved not only that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen, early in that week, did act, did talk, did confer, and that Mr. Beecher's opinions and representations all went to the destruction of Mr. Tilton's prospects, in confirmation of Mr. Bowen's purposes. We have shown all that, and we have shown, too, that this intervention of Mr. Beecher had to do, not merely with the displacement of Mr. Bowen—of Mr. Tilton; not merely with the break of his then employment and the then expected support of his family, but on the ground, to wit, his broken character and his profligate conduct, that in respect both to family and to his relations to society and his employments were finally broken; that the family could not be restored without a rebuilt character in domestic affairs on Mr. Tilton's part, and that his relations to society, to the public, to his vocation as an editor, never could be renewed, except by the abjuration or refutation in point of fact of the charges against him, or a reconsideration of his downward course and a reconstruction of his moral character in these relations. Now, then, what had happened in reference to these very grave acts and very grave responsibilities of Mr. Beecher toward Mr. Tilton, before and at the time of this interview on Sunday, the 1st of January?

MOULTON'S INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

Why, Mr. Beecher had been attended by Mr. Moulton, as the friend of Mr. Tilton, to call his attention to these evil surmises, these evil stories, both touching the question between wife and the husband, and the maintenance of the family unity in which Mr. Beecher had acted so decisively. And still in regard to the imputations of Bowen, and the basis of them, which had been laid before Mr. Beecher, and which he had reinforced in turn himself by bringing in the scandals of the household, and the stories of Bessie Turner, and that friend had said to Mr. Beecher, "Why did you accept these stories so rashly and act so definitely and yet so precipitately; why didn't you ask Mr. Tilton's attention to these things before you acted; why did you suffer Bowen's malignity against you, that had brought you that letter of the 26th of December, to close your heart and shut up your sympathies and turn you into a co-operative animosity and persecution with Bowen against Tilton? Why did you assume that Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton and Bessie Turner, in the domestic narration of disaster, of grievance, and of fault, were necessarily correct? I tell you that I know Mr. Tilton as a familiar friend, as a man of the world, as his companion and his confidant, and I tell you that all these stories of his immoralities are unfounded, and in respect of Mr. Bowen's basis of complaint against Mr. Tilton, look at the catalogue of Mr. Bowen's charges against you, Mr. Beecher, which he made on the forenoon of the 26th of December to Mr. Tilton, and which inflamed Mr. Tilton into his espousal of Mr. Bowen's animosity to you, and which urged and supported him in bringing that missive of the 26th to you, to be backed up by Bowen. What do you think of your hasty credit to Bowen's stories about Tilton when there is a so much longer and more grievous catalogue of imputations made by him, Bowen, to Tilton, against you, Beecher, in the early part of the same day? And in regard to what Mrs. Tilton has said about her husband, and her resort to her half-crazed mother-in-law, which was Moulton's representation, and that combination, and then Mrs. Beecher's well known and recognized aversion to Mr. Tilton, and reprobation of him, how do you justify that when Mr. Tilton has brought to you under his wife's signature a charge against you of immoralities in design and in invitation and in temptation inside of her family, of the gravest character. A charge, you see at once, gentlemen, in respect of the depravity imputed to Mr. Beecher, of the enormity of his meditated guilt, his perversion of his trust as Pastor, and of his fidelity as friend; in respect to his purpose of corrupting a virtuous woman; a design to commit this gravest injury toward Mrs. Tilton, and this gravest sin on his part, had all the moral qualities of a consummated guilt; and to a man who, like Mr. Beecher, deals in moral reasoning, and believes that the view and the tone of the Scripture is right, in ascribing to wickedness of heart the guilt, and not make it dependent upon the opportunities or facilities, or the propriety of external act. You see at once that the imputation carried to his conscience, if it were true, and alarmed his fears, if it were not, just as much as if it had been of the crime itself and not of the frustrated purpose. And now, says Mr. Moulton, why, what you have done upon the credit of a combination between this wife and his mother-in-law, who has maligned Mr. Tilton for years, you have allowed Mrs. Beecher's judgment of Tilton to carry you into a rash and sudden maintenance of his domestic situation and publication of it, so far as you are concerned, as being such that his wife cannot properly remain with him any how, and that her continuance with him is more likely to bring an increased hatred on his part than to tend to restoration. You have permitted yourself, as toward Mr. Bowen, to pour into his ears against Mr. Tilton, to aid and urge his purposes declared to you by him against Tilton, to their absolute and rapid execution, and now look at the misery in which this family is placed. Mr. Tilton, who stood a week ago in a position which—it you take his own estimate of it as declared by him to Mrs. Putnam, and testified to by her before you here—was a prouder position than that of a Senator at Washington, or an officer in the Government of the highest, *highest* grade, is tumbled from that throne and trampled in the dust. Tilton, who has the expensive tastes and careless habits which have made him run through his income, however liberal, and left him without accumulation or support; that supposed himself secure in new arrangements that made him an ample assurance of independence and of luxury even, struck with one blow penniless and fallen; at his family and his wife in this disordered state, in which this woman fled from him; she has obtained your vindication of her course, your power, your credit, your assurance, that he is an unfit inmate of the same house in which she should live. And now that family lies not only absolutely destroyed for the moment, but destroyed on grounds, on reasons which forbid the hope that there can be any restoration so long as those grounds remain unchanged. It is not the Winter that has withered the leaves and stripped the limbs, but it is the fatal frost that has killed the roots and stopped forever the flow of the sap.

HOW BEECHER FELT.

Well, now, when Mr. Beecher, confessedly a man of the largest sympathies, of the most exaggerated sentiments of duty possible, finds such a situation displayed before him, and then finds the grounds of his reliance for his hasty action cut from under him by these two principal facts, that, if you believe Bowen against Tilton, by the same rule you must believe Bowen against Beecher. And if you believe Mrs. Tilton against her husband, by the same rule you must believe Mrs. Tilton against yourself. You see at once that he is necessarily in a situation where he must reproach himself, for execution has taken place upon this man Tilton and his family; and nothing but the slow business of restoration to life and happiness can be hoped for for him. But look, then, at the bewilderment of what must have happened through some fault of his, if it be true that this woman, whom he respected and admired as the very embodiment of truth, of Christian virtue and grace, has come to a situation in which she has and does charge him falsely. And it does not relieve that at all for him to have discovered that it is false and that she has retracted it. The misery, the overthrow of character of the woman that has come about through some unhappy influences of his intercourse and the unguarded impressions of his familiarity is thereby made a positive fact that a woman should have relations to her husband, and that her husband should have power over her, and that the result should be such an accusation, seems to me the most sudden and most deplorable exhibition—I will not say to a deeply or exquisitely sensitive mind, but to a mind of correct moral training, and a heart of just moral sensibility—one of the most extraordinary situations that could possibly be produced. And now when a man who, by every rule of his character, whether as known and understood and displayed through his whole life to everybody, or as depicted upon this evidence and, as assured out of the mouth of Mr. Tilton, as being all heart, all magnanimity, all self-compunction, all self-reproach—if you can once touch him with the feeling that he has been in complicity, or has been the innocent occasion even, of injury or wrong to another—when you come to see how a man like him could talk with these impressions upon him, you must, of course, as you will desire, as the commonest principles of justice require, judge him in his emotions, in his expression of them, in his estimate of the situation according to his character, moral and intellectual, sensitive, emotional, open, frank, unmeasured in his words.

A DEPLORABLE SITUATION.

You have, then, before you only the determination, upon these facts and these estimates in Mr. Beecher's mind, of the mischief and the evil that existed—and was there ever a more deplorable situation of a man and his family at that last day of the year 1871, or one more sudden in its culmination—although the moral causes that led up to it had been long and inevitably at work? What more pitiable? Why, his own description of it, that he was thrown down and trampled upon upon the sidewalk, and Mr. Beecher, as he represented, did not come to his aid, when, with his enormous power and influence, he could have lifted him with his little finger. And don't you think Mr. Beecher is a man that would feel that? Why, you must think so, or you must believe all that has been said by these witnesses, and especially by Mr. Tilton, about him—that the way to make him an unmeasured co-operative agency in repairing disaster was to make him feel that he had some share of responsibility for its occurrence. And now it seems to me the merest folly in the world, when you approach this in the light that the facts have laid it now open before you, to feel the least difficulty in treating this memorandum of expressions, even if you accord to it the full trust that would come from a paper written in his own name, in his own hand—even if you accord to it that; but it seems to me the merest absurdity in the world to say that you need to infer backward from these expressions any more grave occasions of pity, of lamentation, and of compunction and self-reproach than, upon Mr. Beecher's own testimony and upon the facts in this case, is conceded to have been the light of things as then bearing upon his mind. For you will observe that Mrs. Tilton had not, in that interview at her bedside, denied the entanglements of affections and the alienation of true conformity to her husband and his (the husband's) resentments on that account. And representations that were thrust upon Mr. Beecher by Moulton, that Mrs. Tilton loved his little finger more than she did the whole body of her husband, remained in his mind when this occurred; for it was at that interview that Mr. Moulton had said it, and it remained as Mr. Beecher has told you, for no intercourse between him and Mrs. Tilton ever was renewed to any extent or in any sense of familiarity, or confidential conferences, or writing of any kind, until Mrs. Tilton's statement to the church committee showed that this, too, had been an imposition practiced upon Mr. Beecher's intelligence in introducing it as an element—and it was the gravest element in procuring his magnanimous devotion to Tilton's restoration, the restoration from the evil he had done him, converted the idea in Mr. Beecher's mind, and showed him that it was an imposition upon him, that there had been no real subtraction of the wife's affections, however much she, to please her husband and under her strange system of self-sacrifice and self-depreciation as shown in her letter, had professed. Now, gentlemen, you will see at once that on this 1st day of January there was not the least occasion for making a confession of any kind. There was not the least occasion for conveying any information to Mr. Tilton or to Mr. Moulton, for they had gone through all their interviews of the 30th and 31st of December. There was not any occasion for making any record of the disaster or the injury or the disgrace of this family of Tilton's, whatever might have been its form or its measure; for the whole effort and purpose of all that had passed during the previous interviews had been to secure the impossibility of anybody's ever knowing that there had been any such disgraceful conduct, whether you treat the disgraceful conduct as having been the pollution of the wife, or disgraceful conduct as being the husband's false accusation in the wife's name of this eminent preacher, Mr. Beecher. So there was not any need, or motive, or possibility of a rational impulse to convey information in the way of confession or record in the way of proof. What was there—what Mr. Moulton has stated himself there was—having displaced the feeling in Mr. Tilton's mind that Mr. Beecher had possession of evidence of a false charge, and could use it to his (Tilton's) injury, by the great concession that Mr. Beecher made of placing it in deposit with Mr. Moulton for the common interest of all concerned? Mr. Moulton then renews his object, which is carried out afterward through a series of months, to satisfy Tilton that Mr. Beecher will co-operate in repairing the disasters that have overtaken him, and that he does not harbor resentment for the missive of the 20th of December, or the false accusation of the 30th of December. And then when they find that Mr. Beecher's magnanimity and his simplicity have not been overestimated by Mr. Tilton, and he has yielded to these impulses of his nature, then they want to have some evidence that will be definite that Mr. Beecher feels that the situation in which he is placed as matter of fact requires him, by the necessary impulse of duty, to repair what he feels to have been wrongs rashly committed by himself. That is the object of the interview, and the only way, on Mr. Moulton's own statement, that there comes to be in existence this memorandum at all.

THE "MEMORANDUM," OR LETTER OF CONTRITION.

And now you are asked to believe that it is not a memorandum of expressions except designed, recorded, and reported to that end and for that purpose, but that it is to be treated by you as a disguised, argumentative, remote, moral persuasion; that the view of guilt imputed to him by these coarser charges, and not the estimate which he himself felt, was the occasion. Mr. Moulton tells you himself that he said: "Why won't you write this to Tilton to satisfy him that you are not his enemy?" Good heavens! how often shall I repeat it, that an injured husband, bringing himself into relations with the paramour, wants to feel that the paramour won't pursue him, the husband? Nobody can understand that. No; he wanted to know, to be assured, that what was enough to inflame, inspire, inflate all sentiments—in an ordinary mind—of animosity and of punishment by reason of his having dared to send that foolish missive on the 20th of December had not had such an effect, and that the wife's compliance on the 20th had not dried the last drop of the milk of human kindness in the breast of Henry Ward Beecher toward her. Well, Mr. Beecher says something like this: "You tell Mr. Tilton I will unbosom my feelings to him—you tell him." "Well, it would be better that you should write to him." Well, I think it would have been better that Mr. Beecher should write him if Mr. Moulton was to be trusted to make and continue to preserve his report—not as a stenographer, but as an inexperienced reporter of his language and his views. But yet it was only by reducing you and the church down to the point that there was no fact on which Mr. Beecher's mind could be working when he thus talked, except the fact of imputed adultery—nothing but that for which they had so long labored in a series of falsifications that could have ever made their argument that this paper carried any weight or force worth the attention of an irresponsible public—much less of a responsible jury.

"I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God."

Well, Mr. Beecher has given you his view of that sentence, which he does not recognize as his own at all. He says that he did say that he had humbled himself before God for the errors that he had committed, and he was willing to humble himself before Mr. Tilton, or to ask his forgiveness—some such phrase—and he was. He felt it. He says:

"He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been."

What did he mean by that—for he says he did say substantially that? He says that he remembered, and it brought tears to his eyes, how when even a slight, but which Mr. Beecher's exaggerated style of emotions made a grave, matter in his son's misfortune, trivial and temporary, and that would have been wiped out by President Lincoln and all his Cabinet, at a moment's suggestion of uneasiness to this great prop and supporter of the policy and principles of the then current politics of the country—that when Mr. Tilton knew of it and heard of it he dropped his business and went to Washington and interfered and promptly brought back to him, the father, agitated by these feelings, the information that the pranks of his son had been overlooked and he was restored to his position in the army. He remembered that, and I don't think he ever forgot a favor done him in the world, or ever failed in his exaggeration of it to make it the occasion of unending gratitude and unmeasured affection. Now, he said to him, "I have returned that good with nothing but evil. When they came to me with these stories, whether of the domestic difficulties and from the domestic source, or of the business ruin that was to follow from such imputations, I did not send for Mr. Tilton. I don't see now what I can do—what shall I do, how can you give me the means of helping you and aiding you in explaining these things—but I assumed that all was right and I unhappily acted under—in the last case of my interference—the irritation of what should not have irritated me, this demand of the 26th of December. I believe Theodore Tilton would not have acted toward me as I have acted toward him in this respect." Well, I think it was a charitable view of Mr. Tilton; but it was Mr. Beecher, and it would not be the view he would have taken if he was present at the private conversations between Bowen and Tilton which we have disclosed to us, or the private conversations between Moulton and Tilton which we have not disclosed to us. But how ludicrous it seems if you impute the application of this proposition to the condition of Mr. Beecher's interference with the purity of the wife by seduction and adultery. I think, now, in reference to the seduction of the wife and the prolonged adultery with a married woman, Mr. Tilton would have acted better toward me than I have acted toward him. You see the absurdity of a man of common sense being supposed to have framed any of those comparisons or comparisons upon this heinous offense as is now imputed; but it is made most naturally and easily, and although it may be the expression of them there may be considerable imposition to have induced it in reference to conduct for which Mr. Beecher supposed himself actually responsible, as is apparent upon the reading. Well, the rest is very general.

"I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache. I will not plead for myself; I even wish that I were dead; but others must live and suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends—toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands."

Now, you will observe, Mr. Beecher has given you—and I shall refer to it—his views of how much of this, in form and of substance, in respect to emotion or in regard to fact, is justly imputable to him. All I ask of you is to understand that it is confessedly a report by Mr. Moulton of the emotional expressions, or Moulton's own showing intended to convince Mr. Tilton that Mr. Beecher did not hate him, and would like to aid him. This was a thing that I have out of their mouths. Well, well, has not Mr. Beecher all through this, as I shall demonstrate to you, at the various stages, where he has resisted this policy of silence, and has been ready to meet the charge at any time, for if others could endure it he could—hasn't he shown always that he saw that the investigation and exposure of the state of things in that family and in regard to Mr. Tilton that had been laid before him during that week and during the preceding weeks of December, on the wife's flight and complaint to him, that the exposure of that would produce any degree of suffering and mischief to the Tilton household and family; and wasn't he wise in his forecast that if it should be made to appear that a woman of repute and of piety in his congregation and of his church, under any circumstances that men's minds and women's minds, and men's tongues and women's tongues would differ about, made a charge against a Christian teacher that he had made improper proposals to corrupt the purity of a wife—a charge of that atrocious quality, while it involves every degree of guilt if it be true on the part of the person charged, furnishes none of those guarantees against its being falsely charged, either in respect of the husband or of the wife, or of the scrutiny of fact and truth that would belong to the charge of actual adultery? Actual adultery charged the actual shame of the wife and the family, the disgrace of the husband, and deals with the fact concerning which external evidence can be given and will be required. But how can you strike at the heart of a clergyman so conclusively as by charging not a fact that is capable of scrutiny, and having been turned over and over again to find whether it is true or not, but a charge that in heart, in word, in wicked suggestion, and corrupting and infamous intent, the clergyman has made the breach and the wife's honor has been saved, and the husband's disgrace does not exist, and the children are not involved? Well may a clergyman feel dismay if that is the form in which he has to meet the implication. It is not a ground of action for damages, it cannot lead to a judicial inquiry, and it cannot lead to a judicial refutation, and it is the most terrible form out of the region of malicious imputation and impossible refutation except by the generalities of opinion whether it is possibly compatible with the character, and then they say, Well, it is not possibly compatible with the character of the woman that she would charge it—a good woman—that she would charge it, and so you have all through Christendom the minds and the tongues of men and women let loose upon the cunning malice of such an imputation. Well might Mr. Beecher feel and say how many hearts will suffer, what immense interests will be imperiled if this strange, inexplicable emanation from this ruined household is made the subject of public discussion. And then, Mr. Beecher was under the impression, doubtingly, as he has told you, but yet not rejecting the idea that Mr. Tilton thought that the wife's charge was honest, and that he might believe it himself. That has long ago been abandoned, but Mr. Beecher has told you, "I didn't know what to believe, sometimes I thought that Mr. Tilton was honest in the notion, and wondered how the wife herself could have thus originated it, and sometimes I thought that he did not believe it, and the fact that the wife disclaimed it did not make any difference—the same woman who had disclaimed it was the woman that had made the charge, and so they went on and on."

HOW IS SHE GUILTLESS?

"She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgressions of another."

How is she guiltless of it? The situation that Mr. Beecher recognized was that he should take upon himself all the blame of superior age and experience to have foreseen the disaster and the injury to the husband's supremacy in the wife's affections from the enjoyment of this intercourse between a clergyman and a parishoner, chaste, honest, just, and of the highest and noblest affections. In that sense he was right in taking the blame upon himself, and that satisfies it; but in any other view how, how can anybody be guiltless of such a heinous offense of a married woman of mature years, and with a family around her, unless you accept the balderdash of innocent adultery?

"Her forgiveness I have."

How had he her forgiveness? How had she forgiven him? Nothing had passed between them of that kind, nothing whatever. The question was, in that interview which he had with her, how she came to have made the charge against him when it was not true, and of her withdrawal of it, and on his final leave-taking, that he hoped nothing that he had said, which he then felt might have been severe, would disturb or interfere with her peace; and I read to you from her letter, written only three months afterward; she wrote to him to hope that he forgave her while yet forgetting her, and closed her note with a new prayer for his forgiveness. This Mr. Beecher denies, of course; there is no fact to support it.

"I humbly pray to God that He may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me."

That is entirely consistent—no matter whether it was said in those words or not, with the situation in which Mr. Beecher confessed himself in fault and in sorrow and chagrin and mortification and grief.

THE PAPER NEVER TREATED AS A CONFESSION.

Now, gentlemen, how was this paper characterized? Nobody ever called it a "confession." Lately it has been spoken of as a "letter of contrition." Well, contrition for what? That is the question you must draw out of it, retroactive evidence of some definite guilt. Its contrition proves some definite crime; its contrition proves only what I have stated to you, its own existence upon the supporting reasons that I have exposed. But the whole tone on this subject has shown that it never was treated as a confession. Mr. Tracy testifies that Moulton said that the paper was the memorandum of or notes of a conversation he had with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Wilkeson, Mr. Storrs, and Mr. Claflin testify to this being always spoken of by Tilton and Moulton as an "apology," as a "letter" of Mr. Tilton to Dr. Bacon, characterizing it throughout and repeatedly as an apology.

"The Pastor communicated to me in writing an apology signed by his name."

And he says, as justification for the publicity that he now gives:

"Had the fair spirit which I had a right to expect from Plymouth Church, at least for its Pastor's sake, been shown toward me, I would have continued to rest in silence on Mr. Beecher's apology, and never during the remainder of my life would I have permitted any public word of mine to allude to the offense of the offender."

Another phrase in which this Bacon letter refers to this memorandum as an apology is this:

"And my duty to continue this forbearance ceased when the spirit of that apology was violated, to my injury, by its author and his agents."

Well, the spirit of an apology for adultery—if you can apply in the first instance, without contemptuous derision to him who uses it, the phrase of an apology for an adultery that enables the husband and paramour to walk down the street afterward together and to be friends because an unintended insult or injury has been met by a suitable apology—you can't understand how the spirit of an apology for adultery is violated by some depreciatory remarks to the prejudice of the injured party, that had been made by the apologizing person or his friends. So, too, in Mr. Tilton's proposed verdict for the Church Committee:

"The committee further find that Mr. Tilton, in his relations with the Pastor, had just cause of offense, and had received a voluntary apology."

And he gives as one of his reasons for not going more particularly into it, that the apology was

"designed to cover a complicated transaction whose details were difficult of exact or just statement."

Well, now, adultery is not a complicated transaction; it is very simple and intelligent in its features. But on that view of what this paper called an apology was to meet, you see at once the truthfulness, the unconscious truthfulness of Mr. Tilton's characterization of it as an apology for a complicated transaction, which there is no use of going more fully into. Now, at this very time that Mr. Tilton was so anxious to remove any ground of offense or animosity of Mr. Beecher's heart toward him absolutely, do you suppose there is any sense in that proposition if he had the power of compelling Mr. Beecher to be his friend?

THE LETTER TO BOWEN.

But at the very time he was trying to stir up the emotions of Beecher's heart in his favor, and to displace the ground of enmity which he knew Mr. Beecher might rightfully feel toward him, he was himself writing a letter to Bowen setting forth in detail all the imputations against Mr. Beecher that Mr. Bowen had made, according to Mr. Tilton, or that he hadn't made, if you can't believe Mr. Tilton, in a permanent form, with a view—(for it has a strange history, that letter has)—with a view to having in a position for use—not Mr. Tilton's charges against Mr. Beecher, not Mr. Bowen's charges against Mr. Beecher, but Mr. Tilton's statements of Mr. Bowen's charges; and not in the form of a communication to the public, not in the form of a communication to Mr. Beecher, but in the form of a letter to Mr. Bowen; and he did make good use of it afterward for definite purposes and definite results. But what happened to that letter in these early days nobody can tell. Bowen says it was not shown to him; Beecher says it was not shown to him, though its contents, its preparation, and purposes make it include a record of the Bowen charges, and the purpose in reducing it to writing was to use with Bowen to make him pay, for fear that he (Bowen) should be exposed as having made those charges against Beecher. Beecher didn't care anything about the charges. Of course, he didn't want them published against him, but he told these people why: "Mr. Bowen don't know any facts, I have no fear of him;" and Mr. Tilton says in his slip—his *Golden Age* slip, that he had put in type and then broke up the type because three copies were all he wanted to use—he says Mr. Beecher denied every word of those charges, and the testimony here shows that he never cared a straw in any of his conversations with Moulton and Tilton about these charges of Mr. Bowen which Mr. Tilton represented Bowen as having made. They did make a sort of stumbling effort to revive the enormous wickedness of the Proctor scandal that has been exploded in a neighboring court, and, like whipped dogs, its authors have submitted to the vengeance of public reprobation and the payment of the judgment for that enormous injury to the fair fame of a woman.

But Mr. Beecher denies even these lame, stumbling propositions—these new instances of "I dare not being made to wait upon I would." And pray, *pray* what was this letter which Mr. Tilton has so jauntily characterized in his "true story" as a New Year's gift he had prepared for Bowen, as he had made a Christmas gift for Beecher? It was to put in the form—written under his (Tilton's) name—of a recital to Bowen of what he (Tilton) said Bowen had stated, and thus make Mr. Beecher feel that Bowen had been the author of these enormous slanders which Beecher knew had no foundation, which Bowen knew had no foundation, and which had been faced down by Mr. Beecher, so far as they ever did come from Mr. Bowen—for, unluckily, Mr. Bowen has not been brought here by Mr. Tilton to correct his (Mr. Tilton's) view of Mr. Bowen's character and conduct—unluckily for Mr. Bowen; and yet this malicious paper is brought into existence in order to affect Beecher's mind and in order to affect Bowen's mind. Bowen says this was not shown to him until somewhere near this arbitration, as I understand the evidence. Mr. Beecher says, "I didn't see it at that time; they talked about it; it was afterward shown to me." Moulton, to be sure, and Tilton, both, I think, speak of the text of the letter as having been laid before Mr. Beecher some time that Winter.

THE EFFORT TO ENLIST BEECHER IN TILTON'S FAVOR.

Now, you see that the effort was completely disclosed on this evidence to bring Mr. Beecher back to feeling that Bowen was the injurious and malicious contriver of Tilton's downfall. He had been the injurious and malicious contriver of what turned out, to be sure, a very harmless assault upon Mr. Beecher, and attempting his downfall. And so you will find all through these interviews that run along on the 3d and 4th of January, and then somewhere between the 7th and 10th of January, all along, the effort and the purpose is to enlist and confirm Mr. Beecher in co-operative means to help Mr. Tilton, and in a constant state of animosity and animadversion against Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Moulton tells you, according to Mr. Beecher's version—and the truth is equally discoverable in his own statement—that all through that period of those interviews the purpose was, not only of getting this money, if that should be proper, but of reinstatement in Mr. Bowen's employment, and in his former contracts, of Mr. Tilton. And it was the adherence to this higher and more beneficial purpose that led to Mr. Moulton's rejection of Mr. Bowen's desire for arbitration, and desire for peace and arbitration, that, as Moulton repeats, and as Tilton repeats, at this early stage was desirable to Bowen to cover his relations with Mr. Beecher, and get out of that difficulty and make peace all round; though they afterward deny that this peace had anything to do with the arbitration. And when Mr. Moulton uses what Mr. Beecher had given him showing his (Beecher's) defiance of Bowen—why, everything has been settled; it is business and nothing else; there are the heads, there is Bowen's own memorandum of any difficulties and any complaints, and they have all been settled; and then, Mr. Moulton, here is the appeal—use it with Bowen.

BEECHER'S PORTRAIT.

And then, having drawn from Mr. Beecher a narrative of how Bowen, after having made the boast, but a short time previous, to have some great secret that would destroy Plymouth Church and drive him (Beecher) away—how he had been brought to account and ended, Moulton says—at least Mr. Beecher says Moulton reported to him, that he (Moulton) got Bowen up there into his (Moulton's) house, into his parlor, and there attacked and accused him, exposed his treachery to Beecher, his malignity, and took the paper in his hands—that Beecher had given to him—and made Bowen turn white, and Bowen said, "Oh, how can I ever look that man"—glancing at the portrait—"in the face again," and then came back to Beecher and reported the interview, and Beecher said, "Why didn't you nail him on the spot, and make him give up the money?" "But," said Moulton, "the time hasn't come for that; the point is to get him to take Tilton back; not to pay damages for removing him, but to take him back, and pay him salary, and reinstate him." And then when Moulton is brought back to the stand, and all this statement of Mr. Beecher concerning his action with Bowen, and his report of it to Mr. Beecher, involving two interviews, in which Mr. Moulton had laid out this story to Mr. Beecher, and drawn this from him to use with Bowen, and the interview and report to Beecher—Mr. Moulton is brought back to contradict it in respect of the point whether Mr. Bowen looked at the portrait and said he could never look that man in the face again, and he puts that on the fact that there was not any portrait there. That shows how the memory reposes, not upon what was the thing to be remembered, but upon the question of whether it was accurately stated in mode and form, and then a conclusion that, as the portrait was not there, the mode and form could not have been the statement. That is another instance of an attempt to substitute unknown facts concerning which the witness supposes his word will be the final say-so, and not understanding that if facts exist there is very probably some mode of proving them. And we have proved by the landlord that he saw it there in that Winter, and by Mr. Cauldwell that when he watched by the flickering life of Mr. Moulton for fifteen hours of his sickness in that Winter of 1871, he saw it there; and by the testimony of Mr. Tilton, that that portrait was not there in the Summer or Autumn of 1870. And the evidence is clear that they did not go to Remsen street until May 1871—that is, the next year. Now, where was the portrait, and why did not Mr. Bowen say, "I never can look on that man's face again." If he did not say it, it was not because the portrait was not there.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE 2D OF JANUARY.

The 2d of January, gentlemen, is spoken of as an occasion of an interview, but it was not of very much importance. Mr. Beecher says there was none. He was occupied with callers, and Mr. Moulton makes it an occasion of some talk about whether the pew-renting should not be put off—"whether," Mr. Beecher said, "it is safe for me to go on and rent my pews." Well, this is for argumentative confession. Of course when you get the diverging lines of fact set between these two opposite theories, why, whatever is consistent with Mr. Beecher's view, whatever is consistent with either his reproaches or his alarm at there being a danger of an explosion, the nature of which he understood, is just as ready and just as successful a mode of accounting for any solicitudes of his, provided those solicitudes comport with his theory, as any notion of theirs. All that happened, then, on the 2d, further, was that Mr. Bowen called and mentioned to Mr. Beecher the fact that he had finally and absolutely disposed of Mr. Tilton's connection with the *Independent*, and, therefore, Mr. Beecher's letter to Mr. Bowen, written on the 2d day of January and sent, and promptly received by Mr. Bowen, and here produced by him, to endeavor to avert the blow, or correct any impressions toward the blow that he, Mr. Beecher, had given, came too late.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE 3D OF JANUARY.

Now, on the 3d of January—the 3d or 4th of January, there is some difference, perhaps, a doubt as to which day it was, and it is not at all important—there occurred at Mr. Moulton's house what is spoken of as a casual meeting between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. Well, Mr. Beecher was at Mr. Moulton's house and in the sick-room, and was conversing with him. All was in this interest which Mr. Moulton was pursuing of restoration of Mr. Tilton's fortunes, when Mr. Tilton came in; and whether it was casual or whether it was prearranged that Mr. Tilton should come there, is probably a matter that we never shall know, except from the statements of Mr. Tilton or Mr. Moulton. But at any rate, it is an interview professed to be of some importance. It was an interview that came immediately after the letter of contrition, as they called it, the memorandum or notes of Mr. Moulton, as we describe the paper which I have just descanted upon; and there went on between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, under the conservative guidance of Mr. Moulton, a reconciliation in form and feeling, according to what Mr. Moulton thought was the necessary and proper gentlemanly conduct on the part of Mr. Tilton toward Mr. Beecher, to which Mr. Beecher's attitude, as described by his feelings and their expression, during the interview of Sunday afternoon, as Mr. Moulton had conveyed it to Mr. Tilton, was suitable and proper. Mr. Moulton's account of that interview confirms Mr. Beecher's much more than it does Mr. Tilton's. Mr. Tilton makes this interview, undoubtedly, a vehicle of some confessions, as they are called; but all of them are entirely denied by Mr. Beecher, and the concurrent evidence of the conduct of all the parties shows that all that occurred at that interview was that Mr. Beecher, meeting Mr. Tilton, readily and gladly expressed to him in person the feelings, the dispositions, the regrets, the grief, commiseration of his affairs, which he had expressed to Mr. Moulton on the Sunday preceding and which Mr. Moulton had undertaken to convey to Mr. Tilton in the form of this written memorandum and which he tells you he had shown Mr. Tilton on that very Sunday night, after he had gained possession of the memorandum. And then, thereafter, everything was all accord between this injured husband and this guilty defendant, if he were guilty, and Mr. Tilton accepted and desired, through his agent and friend Mr. Moulton, co-operation and aid in respect to his reinstatement, in respect to the collection of what was due and what was denied to be due by Bowen, and every degree of favor and aid that one man would accept from a friend was accepted by Mr. Tilton thereafter from Mr. Beecher and from Mr. Beecher's friends down to the time when, as Mr. Tilton says, their friendly relations ended "by Plymouth Church undertaking to seize me (Tilton) by the throat," a period certainly that carries us on to 1873, if not to 1874.

The hour of adjournment being at hand, Mr. Evarts took his seat.

THE COURT ANXIOUS FOR THE CONCLUSION OF THE CASE.

The Court—Gentlemen of the Jury, I find occasion to appeal to you. You will remember that heretofore when I suggested we should work on Saturday, I assented readily to your suggestion that it was not desirable to work Saturday. But now there are very pressing reasons which I feel very strongly. Some of you have been jurors in this court-room heretofore. You know that on the first Monday of every month, except July and August, we have a calendar of 250 or 300 cases to be tried, and that two of the Judges act in those trials, the two courts going on with the calendar until exhausted, and we have such a calendar for next Monday morning. And I feel a strong desire to be back to my ordinary duties, inasmuch as my associates have been burdened this last five months, not only with the work appropriate to them, but with the work which I have been performing with them. I wish to get back to my customary labors as soon as possible and relieve them from the extra burden. Beyond that, gentlemen, in all cases of appeal, where the appeal is from an order or judgment of mine, my associates can sit; but in this case, when the judgment or the order is made by one of them, the appeal to our General Term awaits the time when I can act with the other of the two. We have a large mass of that kind of business lying in arrears. We have occasionally met and heard a case—we did here this morning. My brother Reynolds and myself were here early, and heard an argument this morning in a case of that kind. But the attorneys need a week's notice or more to get ready, and there is a large amount of general term business lying in that neglected state. And these considerations, as well as the general desire of us all to have this argument closed, make it imperative that I should ask you to attend to-morrow, and I hope you will cheerfully do so.

Mr. Evarts—I might, if your Honor please, be allowed to say a word on that subject myself. I am willing to submit to any necessary instructions of your Honor, and shall feel the greatest desire both to oblige your Honor in these interests of the public and the jury in their wishes, which I have no doubt are very considerable, that the argument should be protracted in time no longer than is necessary. But I confess I am not disposed to feel entirely indifferent upon the question of whether, after four days' of full measure of oral argument and the pressure of preparation each night for it, when I have come to the accustomed period of adjournment I should feel that I should retain the strength for the argument to-morrow, and then submit to the necessity of going on without the ordinary intervals of rest. I have asked very few favors, I think, on my own account, in respect of strength or health, and I have gladly and cheerfully and spontaneously concurred in suggestions of that kind from our associates. I shall submit to your Honor's direction and the conclusion of the jury.

Mr. Beach—If I understand from the intimation of my learned friend, he thinks that it would be oppressive to him to continue his argument to-morrow; and that his preparations have not been fully made and cannot be fully made without imposing upon him unusual labor for that service upon to-morrow. I am excessively anxious, Sir, and it is imperative with me that this case, so far as I am connected with it, should be speedily closed. At the commencement of this argument it was intimated by our learned friends that they would require five days to submit what they proposed to say to your Honor and to the jury. It was said that Mr. Porter would probably occupy two days and Mr. Evarts three—or the converse, I don't know which—and when it was found that Mr. Porter was taking all the time which was assigned or intimated for the whole of the argument of the defense, we were assured that it would not lengthen the aggregate period which they would occupy. We have now been eleven days, Sir, in this argument, all occupied by the counsel for the defense. Your Honor knows, and they know, that there is to be but an answer from one counsel upon the part of the plaintiff, and, under these circumstances, I appeal to your Honor that there should be some limitation to the debate, so that we shall know when it is to end upon the part of the defense; that we shall not drift on in this indefinite, apparently interminable course of argument. I certainly do not mean, Sir, by any remark to criticise now the mode of argument adopted by my learned friends; that will be very proper hereafter, if any exceptions are to be taken to it—which I do not intimate. But I cannot, Sir, having experienced what my friend properly calls the voluntary and spontaneous courtesy which he has extended to the counsel for the plaintiff under peculiar and necessitous circumstances, notwithstanding all my desire to close this case, and the oppression which I feel from its continuance—I cannot, so far as I am concerned, insist that my friend shall be called upon suddenly to continue his argument to-morrow. Certainly, four days of continuous labor, speaking labor, is a pretty severe tax upon any gentleman, although I think my friend talks quite easily and with but little personal oppression; and, besides that, it is unexpected, and it may very well be supposed that while there is never any want of preparation on the part of my learned friend, he may not have settled the line of argument appropriate to debate upon the succeeding day. I do not know, Sir, what the views or wishes of the jury may be, but it is only because I have heretofore spoken to your Honor about my desire of having some expression either from the court or counsel of the additional time that they will require to complete their argument, that I have interfered at all, and out of a sense of grateful courtesy to the action heretofore of my learned friend. So far as I am concerned, therefore, Sir, and on the part of the plaintiff, I trust your Honor will give heed to the wishes of Mr. Evarts upon the subject. But I still insist, Sir, and I appeal to your Honor to assign some limit to this debate, that I may know when, on behalf of the plaintiff, I can have the ear of this court and jury for the comparatively brief time which I shall ask in submitting the case.

The Court—I was lacking in consideration when I appealed to the jury, as if the jury only were to be considered. I did not at the moment recall the circumstance that the learned counsel who had been speaking during the week might need time for thought and preparation, or even having adopted the notion that he was the only one of our whole number that did not need any rest. [Laughter.] But as to the time when probably Mr. Beach will have an opportunity to be heard, I have no doubt the counsel can satisfy him on consultation. That seems to be the only thing.

MR. EVARTS PROMISES TO CLOSE ON TUESDAY.

Mr. Evarts—I must recognize my learned friend's kindness and courtesy, and, of course, it was not at all unexpected by me. The gentlemen of the jury, and your Honor, and my learned friends on both sides, can see that there is every reason why I should wish to conclude this argument as soon as my sense of duty to my client will permit. I will say to my learned friend—for I think it is due to him—that I have disposed of, in my judgment, the main interests and purposes of this inquiry as called for from me, in addition to what Mr. Porter has done, and that I have not the least expectation of going beyond Tuesday in my summing up, and I have a strong desire to be able to close before recess on Tuesday. But as my learned friend is only concerned that I should have a limit that I won't fall short of, I think we must take Tuesday night. [Laughter.]

The court was then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—Flour quiet and weak; fair to choice Western Extras, \$4 50@\$4 75; fancy Family, \$5; Minnesota Extras, \$4 85@\$5 75. Wheat in fair demand and lower; closed firmer; No. 1 Spring, 87c.; No. 2 do., 92⅝c., spot; 95⅛c., July; No. 3 do., 39½c.@90c.; Rejected, 81c.@82c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 66¼c.; Regular, 65¾c., spot; 6⅜c., bid, July; Rejected, 62½c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 58½c.@58¾c., spot; 58⅝c., June; 56c., July. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, \$1 12@\$1 14, spot; \$1 20, July. Pork panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations. Sales at \$19 30@\$19 35, spot; \$19 35@19 37½, July; \$19 65@\$19 67½, August. Lard steady at \$13 50, cash; \$13 57½@\$13 60, July; \$13 75@\$13 80, August; Bulk Meats quiet and weak. Whisky advanced and in fair demand at \$1 17. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firmer and higher at 93c., June; 95½c. bid July. Corn firmer at 65¼c.@65⅝c., June; 68½c.@68⅝c., July. Oats firmer at 58¾c.@59c., June; 56½c. July. Pork 5c. higher. Lard weak at \$13 40@\$13 45, July. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 181,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 8,600 bbls; Wheat, 216,000 bushels; Corn, 141,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,400 bbls. Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 21,500 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 77,000 bushels; Corn, 83,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Interior Points—Wheat, 35,000 bushels. Canal Freights heavy and lower; 6¾c. for Wheat, 6c. for Corn, 4¼c. for Oats, nominally to New-York. Flour fairly active and steady; sales of 680 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat inactive; Sellers, No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 04; no buyers. Corn in more demand and higher; sale of 18,000 bushels sample lots at 70c. Oats neglected; asking 67c. for Western. Rye and Barley exhausted. Seeds dull. Pork dull; heavy Mess \$21. Lard dull at 10c. High-wines entirely nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 4.—Flour—Only a moderate local demand. Superfine, \$5; Single Extra \$5 25; Double do., \$5 50; Treble do., \$[illegible]@\$6 62½; Choice do., \$6 75@\$7 25. Corn firmer at 87c.@92c. Oats firmer at 71c.@75c. Bran dull at 95c.@\$1. Hay dull; prime, \$23@\$25. Coffee steady; fair to prime 17½c.@18½c. Pork dull and lower; Heavy Mess offered at \$21. Dry-salted Meats held at 9c.@9½c. for Shoulders 12c.@12¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Lard dull; Tierce, 15¼c.; Keg, 16c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c. Hams firmer at 13½c. Whisky higher; choice Western Rectified, \$1 21. Corn-meal dull and lower at \$4 10. Sugar dull, unchanged. Molasses dull; common nominally, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Gold, 116¾. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, \$5 69@\$5 70.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 4.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at \$6 25 for No. 1 Spring; \$6 75 for Amber Winter; \$7 for White Winter, and \$7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; Extra White Michigan, \$1 33; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, \$1 16. Corn steady; sales of car lots High Mixed at 82c. Corn-meal, \$3[illegible] for bolted, \$33 for unbolted, ♥ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, \$20; Shipstuffs, \$24; Middlings, \$27 ♥ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, \$2 4[illegible] to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake Receipts—Oats, 9,700 bushels; Rye, 6,200 bushels; Lumber, 2,974,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Lumber, 906,000 feet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Wool in moderate demand, and prices lower; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@53c.; X, 52c.@53c. Medium, 52c.@56c. Coarse, 46c.@50c. New-York Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 45c.@48c.; Medium, 52c.@54c.; Coarse, 46c.@48c.; Combing, washed 60c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c. Canada Combing, 60c.; Fine, unwashed 33c.@35c. Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 36c.@40c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@55c. Colorado, washed, 28c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@25c. Extra and Merino, pulled, 42c.@47c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 42c.@46c. Texas Fine and Medium, 28c.@37c.; Texas Coarse, 21c.@25c. California Fine and Medium, 32c.@37c.; do. Coarse, 25c.@30c.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Flour dull; nominal. Wheat dull; nominally \$1 20@\$1 25. Corn steady at 71c.@73c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm at 69c. Rye dull and lower at \$1 12. Barley nominal. Butter unchanged and quiet. Pork heavy and weak at \$20, spot and August. Lard nominal; Steam, 13½c.@13¾c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats unsettled and dull; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c., spot; 8¼c., buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. Bacon quiet; unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Whisky very strong at \$1 15. Live Hogs steady; common, \$6 50@\$6 80; fair to medium, \$6 9[illegible]@\$7 [illegible]; good, \$7 25@\$7 35. Receipts, 1,300 head. Shipments 1,300 head.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat—Red, \$1 10@\$1 12; Amber Michigan, \$1 15@\$1 20; White, \$1 20@\$1 25. Corn—Ears, 62c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c. Oats—Mixed, 65c.; White, 67c. Rye nominally, \$1 20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Steam 14¼c.; Kettle, 15c.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye nominally \$1. Corn quiet; Western Mixed, 78c.@80c. for car lots. Oats quiet and unchanged. Malt steady and firm; sales 10,000 bushels from six-rowed State, near at hand, on private terms.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 29½c. Resin dull at \$1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at \$1 20 for Hard; \$2 for Yellow Dip, and \$3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at \$1 65.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9 *SCYTHIA..WED.. June 23
ALGERIA...WED., June 16 *RUSSIA....WED.. June 30

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC................SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL..............June 19.
ANDES.................July 9.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ATLAS.................June 5.
ETNA..................June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...............Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.......Wed., July 14

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE................SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..............SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.....SATURDAY, July 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN..........................June 22, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN..........................July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY..................THURSDAY, June 10, 10 A. M.
GREECE.................THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M. | England, June 26, 10 A. M.
Spain, June 12, 12 M. | Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.
Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

VIRAGO, June 3. OTHELLO, June 19.
COLOMBO, July 3. ELDORADO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville................ 22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..................... 20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA..............Sails Saturday, June 5, 3 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Q. BERRY, Saturday, June 5.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, June 9

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL.
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO..............June 3 PENNSYLVANIA...June 24
ILLINOIS..........June 10 INDIANA..........July 1
*KENILWORTH...June 17 *ABBOTSFORD....July 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.

NEDERLAND......June 14 SWITZERLAND.......June 2
VADERLAND........July 8 STATE OF NEVADA June 26

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.

VADERLAND.......June 14 STATE OF NEVADA..June 2
NEDERLAND........July 8 SWITZERLAND.....June 26

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL..........June 5 | MAIN..........June 19
DONAU..........June 12 | RHEIN.........June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...........................$100 gold.
Second cabin.......................... 60 gold.
Steerage.............................. 30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK................Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO..................Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ...............Thursday June 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON.....................June 15, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO..................June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED............THURSDAY, June 8
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND MUSICAL AND AQUATIC MATINEE

THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 5,

by

JARRETT & PALMER'S Steam Floating Palace,

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

UP LONG ISLAND SOUND.

The magnificent steamer will leave the foot of Murray st., North River, (Fall River Line pier,) at 1:30 P. M.; foot of Montague st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., and foot of 23d st., East River, New-York, at 2:30 precisely.

The grand musical entertainment will be by GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND, PLYMOUTH ROCK CHOIR, MANHATTAN GLEE CLUB, GRAND CATHEDRAL ORGAN AND CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS. Refreshments in abundance. Tickets for the combined EXCURSION and CONCERT, ONE DOLLAR, round trip, (children half price.) To be had at the boat, or at the principal hotels.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY,

a splendid excursion up the Hudson to WEST POINT and NEWBURG. Leave foot of Murray st., North River, (Fall River Line pier,) at 9:30 in the morning, and foot of 23d st., North River, at 10 o'clock. All the grand musical attractions. Plenty of refreshments. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR, round trip. (Children under twelve half price.)

EXCURSIONS EVERY AFTERNOON NEXT WEEK.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R. under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinée. PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each day at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

EXCURSION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION

of steamer WILLIAM COOK, 24th st., North River.

SUNDAY, June 6, 10 A. M., to Atlantic Ocean.......$ 75
MONDAY, June 7, 9 A. M., to Iona Island............ 75
WEDNESDAY, June 9, 9:30 A. M., to Long Branch.1 00
SATURDAY, June 12, 1 P. M., to Long Island Sound. 50

CALLING AT BROOKLYN AS USUAL.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach SUNDAY, June 6, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., N. R., 8:20 A. M.; West 10th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Grand st., E. R., 9:15 A. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:25 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Peck slip, E. R., 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35c.; excursion tickets, 50c. Good refreshments on board.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glen Wood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck Slip,) on SUNDAY, June 6, at 9 A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st., E. R., at 9:15 for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

PROPOSALS.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES OF REFUGE.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following-named localities on the coast of Florida, to wit: One on the beach about thirteen miles north of Indian River Inlet, at the trail from Bethel Creek; one on the beach about one and one-half miles north of Gilbert's Bar, at a place known as Saint Lucie Rocks; one at Orange Grove, (so called,) on the beach about thirty miles north of New-River Inlet; one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New-River Inlet; and one on the beach opposite the head of Biscayne Bay, about ten miles north of Cape Florida.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for construction of Houses of Refuge," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Bangor, Portland, Boston, Wilmington, N. C., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, and Pensacola; also, of Capt. J. H. Merryman, Inspector of Life Saving Stations, No. 16 Broadway, New-York City, and upon application to this department.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defect, if it is deemed to the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

(Signed,) CHARLES F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1875.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the year ending June 30, 1876, will be received at this Department until the 16th day of June, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered, and accepted or rejected, item by item; and this advertisement and the proposals, so far as accepted by the Secretary of State, and the bond accompanying the same, shall constitute the contract between the Government and the bidder or bidders, and no further contract will be executed.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time, during the year, in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department.

The entire quantities of each article will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to fifty per cent. of the bid or bids accepted, approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned for furnishing such portions of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the contract.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of State, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Department of State, Washington.

The failure to comply with any order under the contract will, at the option of the Secretary of State, operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond; or the Secretary of State may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any article as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for Stationery."

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD.
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's work and materials, Carpenter's work and materials, Painter's work and materials; for the Steam-heating apparatus, and for Furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for Alterations to the Steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.

MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, JR.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the Hudson River between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in Lake Champlain, and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

GRADING, PAVING, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, June 15, 1875, for grading, paving, flagging, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., June 14, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, *BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,*

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.

PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS.

1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.

SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake, and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for

INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH

and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS PLEASANT Summer resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located on a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and a half mile from Stroudsburg, elevation 700 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys. Carriages at Stroudsburg depot on arrival of trains. No bar. Terms for June, $10 per week. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Also Highland Dell Cottage, located near the above. Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

THE CASCADE HOTEL, LATE PARRY HOUSE, situated at Highland Falls, on the west bank of the Hudson, 1½ miles below West Point, 48 miles from New-York, is now open for the reception of guests; new and elegantly furnished; gas, running water, and all the appointments of a first-class hotel. Applications for rooms may be made as above, or to E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York. A furnished cottage adjoining the hotel also to let.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N.J., ONE HOUR FROM CITY BY MORRIS AND ESSEX AND MIDLAND RAILROAD.—Mr. Howell's large connecting houses, having been entirely refitted, are now open for Summer boarders; location unsurpassed, facing beautiful park, shaded by stately elms; water and gas; accommodation for horses; very convenient for gentlemen, being only five minutes' walk to either depot; prices $10 and $12. Address J. W. HOWELL.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., will open June 10; fine location; central to all points of interest; first-class and cheapest at the Gap; terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 to $3 per day; inducements to parties for the season.

THEODORE HAUSER,
Proprietor.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON'S ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

Open for the season June 8. Terms reduced for June and liberal arrangements for the season. For particulars address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, or apply at Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 42d st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—PRIVATE family owning large country house, one hour's ride from City Hall, offer board to family of three or four for the Summer months; high ground, large garden, fine views, and drives; good stable accommodation; Croton water and gas. Address Post Office Box No. 2,564. Those willing to pay liberally only apply.

1875.—SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAVIN ROCK, West Haven, Conn.—Open June 1; street cars leave corner Chapel and Church sts., every fifteen minutes and pass the house; good bathing; suites furnished if desired. A. SMITH, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:10. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?

See HOME JOURNAL, with extra sheet, just out.

A NEW LIST.

Eight columns of the choicest Summer Resorts, giving places, prices, and accommodations.

MILLBROOK.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; terms, $8 per week; location healthy; near station; daily mail; carriage for riding on reasonable terms. Address A., Box No. 120, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SUMPWAMS HOUSE, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Now open; easy of access by Central or Southern railroad; fishing, gunning, bathing, and sailing. C. T. DURYEA, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., thirty minutes from Liberty st.—Open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay for the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to

WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1. 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the **best made**; *The* **touch elastic**, *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure,** *and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty**; *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.** **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No. 3,567.*

M. M. MERRELL,

No. 8 Union square,

Has on hand A LARGE STOCK of PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, to RENT or SELL CHEAP. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

Late Hippodrome.

Mr. P. S. GILMORE.............................Director

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

THOUSANDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE EVERY NIGHT.

The most beautiful garden in the world.

CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT

by

GILMORE'S SPLENDID BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved boxes, $1 extra.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

AFTERNOONS.

The management respectfully announce that on THIS AND EVERY AFTERNOON

THIS DELIGHTFUL GARDEN

will be thrown open to the public between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock. No music will be offered upon these occasions, and the admission will be reduced, UPON THESE OCCASIONS ONLY, to 25 cents. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON a regular performance by the band will be given, and the charge for admission will be the same as at the evening performances.

The Garden, with its delightful shade, its fountains of water and its great cascade, is one of the most lovely spots in the world, and ladies and children will find it a CHARMING AFTERNOON RESORT, and one entirely free from the objectionable features of the public parks.

Waiters will be in attendance, and

THE BEST REFRESHMENTS MAY BE HAD AT ALL HOURS.

THE BEST BOXES FOR GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN AT TYSON'S, FIFTH AVENUE, AND WINDSOR HOTELS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE........................Manager.

NINE MORE NEW STARS THIS WEEK
ADDED TO
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 23, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of May, A. D. 1875, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN SAMSON of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID BILAU, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL MATINEE.

JARRETT & PALMER...........Lessees and Managers

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

FAREWELL IMPERSONATIONS BY CLARA MORRIS.

This SATURDAY is the last day of the protracted and brilliant season at this establishment, and its close will be marked by the revival of Dumas' thrilling drama,

CAMILLE,

with the distinguished American actress,

MISS CLARA MORRIS

in the title character. To give additional interest to the representation, an especial engagement has been effected with the popular young artist,

MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,

who makes his first appearance in Booth's Theatre, and in the part of ARMAND DUVAL.

FAREWELL MATINEE THIS SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARA MORRIS.

Choice reserved seats for the last appearance of CLARA MORRIS can be had at the news-stand, Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL.

RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL

as

AMOS CLARK,
AMOS CLARK,
in the
BAR SINISTER.
HIS GREATEST CHARACTER.
HIS GREATEST CHARACTER.

The demand for places has been so great, it has been deemed expedient to reserve a portion of the ORCHESTRA.

The tickets for the same can be procured at the Box Office this Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL DRAMA.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Also,

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE

Will be repeated the new local sensational drama, entitled

THE DONOVANS.

Characters by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Jennings, Welsh Edwards, J. W. Norton, E. M. Holland, G. L. Stout, C. E. Edwin, W. J. Leonard, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Vandeenie, and Little Bessie Vivian.

MONDAY, June 7, HARRIGAN AND HART in their great sketch, the MULLIGAN GUARDS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT AT DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, TO MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, MONDAY EVENING, June 7.

BOWERY THEATRE. FOUR GLORIOUS PLAYS.

"Outlaw of Tipperary," "The Coal-heaver's Revenge," "Mushapug, or The Intelligent Monkey," and "Life on the Ocean." Matinée every SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS,
29th st. and Broadway.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THE THREE HANDSOME ACTORS, &c.

Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY.... 5th June. SATURDAY....12th June.
TUESDAY...... 8th June. TUESDAY......15th June.
THURSDAY....10th June. THURSDAY....17th June.
SATURDAY......19th June.

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM.

JEROME PARK RACES,
June 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, and 19.

Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after the races; Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY. —A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st.....6 00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 4th......3:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th.....7:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pents,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO', by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

SIXTEENTH WEEK.

108TH TO 115TH PERFORMANCE OF THE

BIG

BONANZA!

HOUSES CROWDED!!

LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

BONANZA MATINEE

SATURDAY AT 1:30.

THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE ACTED.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11,
165TH TO 172D TIME OF
Mr. HART JACKSON'S
adaption of

THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the LAST PERFORMANCES, as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Coggswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, June 5, at 1:30, Twenty-sixth Matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

On TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, THE CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and the 180TH PERFORMANCE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

The theatre will be MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED with flowers, and an ELEGANT SOUVENIR will be presented to each lady in attendance.

Box Office now open for the sale of seats to all the closing performances.

EXTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.

MISS KATE FIELD

begs to announce that, having accepted from a number of our leading citizens the tender of

A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,

to take place on

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, AT 1:30 P.M., she will have the honor of appearing in the three-act drama by the late J. M. Field, Esq., entitled

GABRIELLE,

and the beautiful comedietta of

THE OPERA BOX,

together with a

CAST OF IMMENSE STRENGTH,

particulars of which will be announced in future advertisements.

☞ Box Office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

POPULAR PRICES, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1.

The great sensation begins at 8.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 5,

English Opera Bouffe, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

This popular opera, with all the dash, sparkle, and fun of the French, the famous Parisienne Can-Can, Les Cousins, and Les Grisette, call forth peels of mirthful laughter.

Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO let, for the Summer or longer, large well furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; meals in room if desired, or would let second floor to gentleman and wife, with private table; references given and required. Address E. B., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a handsomely furnished second or third floor in a refined private family, where the appointments are strictly first class, can be suited at No. 123 West 45th st.; house occupied by owner; the best of references given.

A PARTY OR SMALL FAMILY CAN obtain furnished rooms, with or without board; substantial comforts; City and country combined; private family; no other boarders; must see to appreciate. No. 244 West 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—ENTIRE parlor floor, (four large airy rooms,) with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED suites for families, and single rooms for ladies or gentlemen; location unexceptionable; hotel accommodations with home comforts; table excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, transiently or for the season; terms reasonable.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Location central, family small, house quiet; handsome rooms, newly and nicely furnished, with or without board.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, two large, pleasant rooms, (furnished,) on second floor; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, or would be rented for light house-keeping.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE ROOM ON third floor; all improvements, large closets; also hall room to let, with board. Terms moderate.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—FRONT PARLOR BEDroom; also, large fourth-story and hall room; moderate price.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, a handsome second floor, and several other first-class rooms; references.

MRS. S. A. CURTIS, NO. 123 5TH AV., HAS desirable rooms at Summer prices, with or without board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer, on third floor, with board; single or connecting.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board. Reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT country home for the season may secure good board and rooms in a large, airy, brick house, with piazzas, in the Village of Philmon, Columbia County, four and a half hours from New-York, via Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from depot, or twenty minutes' ride by rail from Hudson; plenty of shade; fresh milk and vegetables; stabling if desired; good reference; terms moderate. Address GEORGE TOBIAS.

FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE, DELIGHTfully located house on Lower Terrace (immediate vicinity of St. Mark's Hotel,) New-Brighton, Staten Island, would let two or three rooms to gentlemen, with first-class board at moderate prices; references exchanged. Address N., Post Office Box No. 4,145, New-York City, or apply corner Stuyvesant place and Hamilton av., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A CHARMING country home, and who have never before taken boarders, would like an agreeable and refined family to board for the Summer; perfectly healthful air, beautiful drives, charming location, and every home comfort; carriage-house vacant; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 306 Post Office, White Plains, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated at Forest Dell, Claverack, with first-class board and rooms; horses and carriages on premises; fine drives, good bathing; fruit and vegetables in abundance; extensive grounds, fine lawn, plenty of shade; one of the finest residences along the Hudson. Address FOREST DELL, Box No. 10 Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE SOUND—38 miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad, half mile from depot; magnificent location; elevated, shady, retired; large, elegant private house, with all modern conveniences; beautiful rooms; location, house, and rooms, unsurpassed. Address C. W. S., Darien, Conn.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE obtained at Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., by making immediate application; house splendidly located, two minutes' walk from depot; References exchanged. Address Box No. 72 Rockaway, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWRY CORNER, five miles from Bethel Depot, Me.; good fishing; moderate terms; refer, by permission, to Charles T. Harbeck, No. 306 Lexington av. Address H. S. HASTINGS, Bethel, Me.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY of five, (youngest twelve years old,) at Summit, N. J. Address, stating terms and particulars, Mrs. W. T. ANDERSON, No. 336 West 46th st.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 193 Jamaica Post Office.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There will be an exhibition of Matterson's improved fire-escape, at No. 142 Bleecker street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Daniel Owen, of Fordham, fell on the sidewalk in Gouverneur street yesterday and broke his left leg in two places.

An unknown man was found at 6 o'clock yesterday morning lying unconscious in a wagon in Elizabeth street, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

William Hoag, a clerk employed at No. 127 Broadway, accidentally shot himself in the foot yesterday while carelessly handling a revolver, and received a severe wound.

Luke Connor, of Hoboken, N. J., while at work on the steam-ship Arragon, at Pier No. 18, East River, yesterday morning, was seriously injured by the falling of the forward hatch.

Robert Donnelly, a fireman employed on board the steam-ship Elysia, of the Anchor Line, fell overboard yesterday while intoxicated, and was rescued from drowning by the Harbor Police.

At 8 o'clock on Monday evening next the College of Pharmacy will hold a special meeting for the purpose of electing a Board of Pharmacy for the ensuing three years.

While driving a stone-truck in Fifty-ninth street yesterday evening, Jeffrey Day, of No. 359 West Fifty-second street, was badly crushed about the head by a block of granite rolling over him.

During a fight in their boarding-house, No. 107 Pearl street, yesterday evening, Timothy Hogan was struck on the head with a bottle and severely injured by John Daly, who escaped.

The Fire Commissioners visited Blackwell's Island yesterday to examine into the necessity for supplying the island with fire-extinguishing appliances.

The consideration of the subject of reducing the wages of the laborers employed by the Department of Parks has been postponed by the Commissioners until next Wednesday.

Deputy Register Lenox, who was reappointed by Register Jones on the first of January, has been removed, and Mr. John Y. Savage appointed to fill the vacancy.

Patrick Cosgrove, a bricklayer, while at work in the new building at No. 118 Elizabeth street, fell from the fourth to the third story yesterday morning and sustained serious injuries.

Matilda Hoch, aged eight months, fell from the fire-escape at her parents' residence, No. 19 Clinton street, yesterday, and sustained fatal injuries.

Gen. George S. Batcheller, who was recently appointed Judge of the Khedive's Court, has changed his plan of travel, and will sail this morning in the Mosel, of the North German line, instead of in the City of Chester, as he had at first arranged.

In the case of the indictment of John C. Dosley, John Finn, and Tohmas Campbell for obtaining money under false pretenses, filed October 3, 1873, the District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the parties were discharged.

The New-York Produce Exchange Base-ball Club went to Sing Sing on Monday, May 31, to play a game with the nine of Rev. D. A. Holbrook's Academy, of that place. After a close and spirited contest, the ninth inning closed with a score of 13 to 12 in favor of the academy nine.

Controller Green sent about 700 warrants for the salaries of the members of the Fire Department for May to Mayor Wickham for his signature yesterday, but he sent them back unsigned to the Finance Department, claiming that checks should be made out only for each company.

Andrew Oakley, aged twenty-three, of No. 312 West Forty-second street, while driving a coach through Forty-second street yesterday ran against a pile of paving-stones. He was thrown to the ground, and was severely injured about the head.

John Porter, aged forty-four, of No. 57 East One Hundred and Thirtieth street, was found yesterday morning in the area in front of his residence suffering from a severe scalp wound, which it is supposed he received by falling from the stoop. He was attended at his residence by Dr. Steinert.

William Harrison, the boy who, during a scuffle in front of the house No. 442 Third avenue, accidently killed his playmate, Robert Bell, by thrusting an umbrella wire into his head on the evening of Sept. 8, was bailed in $2,000 yesterday, Hon. Benjamin A. Willis becoming his surety.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Nuerological Society, to be held on the evening of June 7, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Alexander Murray, M. D., will read a paper upon the medical uses of electricity. The society will not hold meetings during the months of July and August.

At a meeting of the New-York Caledonian Club the following were elected delegates to the sixth annual meeting of the North American United Caledonian Association, to be held in Toronto July 21: Messrs. J. Craig, J. S. Dingwall, Dr. R. A. Gunn, R. Hamilton, C. G. Nicholson, A. Rennie, D. A. Thompson.

The graduates of Yale University in this City and vicinity have been notified that the new boat-house of the college will be dedicated on Wednesday next, June 9, at 2:30 P. M. The programme for the occasion consists of music, addresses, the delivery of the boat-house to the navy and its acceptance, together with a series of boat races.

It is understood that the Alumni of the College of the City of New-York are raising funds for the establishment of an astronomical observatory. Some time ago application was made to the Department of Parks for a site on which to erect the proposed building, but the matter was then laid over by the Board of Commissioners.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society held on Thursday last it was reported that grants of books and funds aggregating $23,730 had been made to societies and individuals for use in Germany, Sweden, India, Uruguay, and the Levant. The receipts for May were $47,126 57 and the copies of the Bible issued were 84,179.

Mr. Somerville last night attempted to sell the remainder of the collection of paintings on exhibition at his gallery, No. 84 Fifth avenue, but the company was so small and the competition so spiritless that the result was an almost total failure. All the more valuable pieces were passed one after another, until at last the sale was postponed for the present. No sales worth mentioning were effected.

On the excursion of the Plymouth Rock, which leaves Murray street for a trip up the Sound at 1:30 P. M. to-day, a grand musical entertainment will be given by Gilmore's Military Band, the Plymouth Rock Choir, and the Manhattan Glee Club, accompanied by the Cathedral organ and chimes of church bells used in the representation of "Henry V." On the Sunday excursion for West Point and Newburg, which leaves at 9:30 A. M., (to-morrow,) the concert will be repeated.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Bible Society on Thursday evening it was reported that during the month of May 3,197 families residing in the new Twenty-third Ward were visited and 457 Bibles or Testaments distributed among them by gift or sale; 113 vessels lying in the harbor were supplied with 2,197 Bibles or Testaments, in different languages, and many Bibles and Testaments were distributed among 17,783 emigrants landed at Castle Garden.

On Thursday evening about two hundred Sir Knights of the Manhattan Commandery, in full uniform, accompanied by about one hundred Sir Knights of visiting commanderies, and headed by the Fifty-fifth Regiment Band, serenaded their Eminent Commander, William A. Blanck, at his residence, No. 248 Madison street. Noticeable among the serenaders were the delegations from the Detroit, Washington, and Maryland Commanderies.

Prof. A. De La Bastie claims that he has discovered a means of toughening glass so that it will resist breakage at temperatures at which any glass hitherto manufactured will become fractured. To prove this, a series of experiments were given yesterday afternoon in the Chemical Room at the Cooper Institute, under the supervision of Prof. Egleston, of the School of Mines of Columbia College. The tests to which the toughened glass was submitted seemed to fully establish the merits of the "La Bastie process."

At a meeting of unskilled laborers employed on the public works, held last evening at No. 424 Eighth avenue, resolutions were passed fiercely denouncing the order reducing their wages issued by Commissioner Fitz John Porter as unjust, and not in the interest of the tax-payers, but of the capitalists. If reductions were to be made in order to diminish taxes, they should commence, the resolutions suggest, with the richly-salaried Commissioners and with the highly-paid clerks, not with miserably-paid laborers, who, if the reductions were carried out, would be unable to obtain the necessaries of life. A committee was appointed to wait on the leaders of Tammany Hall, who are held responsible for the reductions.

BROOKLYN.

The second select concert of the season will be given at Prospet Park this afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, by Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band.

Coroner Nolan will hold an inquest on Wednesday next on the body of William Dolan, who died on Thursday from stab wounds received at the hands of Peter Boyle, on the night of May 22.

Two burglars yesterday forced an entrance into the basement of No. 677 Leonard street, but, being discovered, ran off. The men were captured, and gave their names as Joseph Irvin and John Harman. When taken to court Irvin, upon whom a kit of burglars' tools was found, admitted his guilt, but Harman insisted that he was running in pursuit of Irvin. Both men were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Pension Agent McLeer, aided by six clerks, commenced, at 5 o'clock yesterday, at his office in the basement of the City Hall, to pay their quarterly pensions to the Brooklyn pensioners.

Michael Dougherty, aged thirty, was killed yesterday afternoon at Martin's Stores by the failing of two bales of jute from a height of thirty feet. The remains were removed to his late residence in Prospect street, near Hudson avenue.

The body of a drowned man, five feet eight inches in height, with black hair and side whiskers, and dressed in blue flannel coat and pantaloons, was found in the river at the foot of Van Brunt street yesterday morning.

In accordance with the determination of the Secretary of the Navy to give recruits an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with vessels of modern construction, the Colorado will take the place of the old Vermont as receiving ship at the Navy-yard.

The jury in the case of the United States vs. S. J. Simmons for illicit distillation disagreed yesterday, and were discharged, one of the jurors being sick. The bail of the defendant was reduced from $6,000 to $5,000. It is understood that the jury stood seven for acquittal to five for conviction.

In 1860 William N. Rae brought suit against Lewis Beach to recover $339 97 on a building contract. The case has been in the courts ever since, and the costs at present are five times greater than the amount originally sued for. After fifteen years, the case has only reached the General Term of the City Court, and when a decision has been obtained there the defeated party will appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Detectives Roach and McCullough, of the Third Precinct, arrested Michael Caramenti at No. 238 North Fifth street, last night, on a charge of stabbing Herman Pardee, the proprietor of a liquor store in Hamilton avenue, on the 16th of May. Caramenti is the man who was for a long time under arrest in connection with the Torreno murder, on suspicion of being one of the principals.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union of Kings County, last evening, the committee appointed to consider the subject, recommended a consolidation of the Protective Union with the Brooklyn Saloon Keepers' Society, and the Williamsburg Saloon Keepers' Society, thus forming a single organization with about 1,600 members. The Treasurer reported that he had received $5,000 and disbursed $4,000.

The funeral of Harry Groves Cameron, the student of Trinity College, Hartford, who was drowned while boating on the Connecticut River on the evening of May 28, took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State street. The funeral was largely attended. Among those present were sixteen students of the college to which the deceased belonged and several members of the Faculty. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

LONG ISLAND.

Religious services were held for the first time last Sunday at the Queen's County Poor-farm, on Barnum Island. Rev. William H. Moore, of St. George's Church, Hempstead, officiated.

A grand temperance camp-meeting, which is expected to be the largest gathering of the kind ever seen in this country, is to be held at Sea Cliff Grove, commencing on the 13th of July and continuing six days.

At a meeting of the Court-house Commission, held yesterday in Long Island City, I. H. Cocks was appointed a Committee of one to inform the Board of Supervisors of Queens County that the Commission is ready to make the transfer of papers, accounts, &c., as directed by the recent act of the Legislature, "removing the commission and transferring their powers, &c., to the Supervisors."

While Mr. W. T. Buffett, of Northport, Long Island, was consummating a bargain yesterday with a neighbor, a farm hand of his named Nelson Brown, aged fourteen, entered Mr. Buffett's room and stole his wallet, containing $480 in money. The thief was traced to the Long Island Railroad station, when all traces of him were lost. It is believed he caught the train and escaped to New-York.

The new Water Board of Long Island City have instituted a test of the water-works of that city, having consumed the past ten days in the work. The daily supply is estimated at over 400,000 gallons, leaving a supply of 500,000 gallons in the reservoir in case of emergency. The present test has reduced the supply to such an extent that it is feared, should a fire occur, the amount in the reservoir would be inadequate.

STATEN ISLAND.

A lad named Peter Bresdeler was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Justice Corbett, of New-Brighton, on a charge of false pretenses in collecting bills due his father without proper authority.

The body of the unknown drowned man found upon the South Beach on Thursday has been identified as that of John McDonnough, who left Staten Island on the 9 o'clock ferry-boat from Stapleton on the morning of the 25th of April last, and was never afterward seen alive. Coroner Lea held an inquest, and the verdict was "Found drowned." The body was taken charge of by Undertaker Oates, of Stapleton, and buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Messrs. Benedict, Gugan, and Main, the new Board of Excise of Westfield, met at Richmond Valley yesterday, and granted four licenses. So far only five licenses have been granted in the town, only that number of applicants being able to fulfill the requirements of the board as to indorsement. The Methodist Church congregation of the town have appointed a committee to look after the rumsellers, and they are present at each meeting of the board.

NEW-JERSEY.

The school census of Newark shows an increase in the number of children between the school ages of about 2,100.

John Volk was yesterday arrested in Hoboken on a charge of having set fire to a shanty owned by Peter Kerrigan, on Newark street, near Grand street. He was committed for trial.

Daniel Farrel, who was injured by the falling of a coal-chute at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yards last Wednesday, died yesterday in consequence of his injuries.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge Hoffman sent Jacob Groehl to the State Prison for five years for a number of petty thefts.

The Dominican Fathers of Newark have purchased from James Boylan a lot, 200 feet square, on South Orange avenue, Newark, and will proceed at once to erect a church upon it.

The body of William Pfeiffer, a Bloomfield barber, was found floating in the canal near Bloomfield yesterday. He is thought to have committed suicide.

REV. DR. FULTON'S CHURCH.

A morning paper, notorious for its unreliability, stated yesterday that Rev. Dr. Fulton, Pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, had received a unanimous call to become Pastor of the Oliver Street Baptist Church, in this City—an offer which, it is believed, he would accept in view of the reduction of his salary and the recent troubles in the congregation. This statement proves to be entirely untrustworthy. In the first place the "recent troubles" in the Hanson Place Church prove to have been no troubles at all; and the reduction of salary, which by the way was entirely voluntary on the part of Dr. Fulton, was rendered necessary by the extreme hardness of the times. The reduction of salary arose from no conflict between the Pastor and the Trustees, but was mutually agreed upon between them in order to reduce expenses, and allow many families who had remained away from service through inability to pay their dues, to attend church and enjoy the pleasure of communion with their brethren. The rumored call of Dr. Fulton to the Oliver Street Baptist Church has probably sprung from the ventilation of a project for organizing and building up a great people's Baptist congregation in the lower part of this City, which has been for some time on foot. The promoters of this undertaking have come to the conclusion that the meeting-house of the Oliver Street Baptist Church, being one of the oldest and most commodious in the denomination, was most fitted for the object in question, and, since the resignation of Rev. Dr. L. Hodge from the Oliver Street Baptist Church, it was considered that the clergyman most likely to make the missionary undertaking a success was Rev. Dr. Fulton, whose identification for so long a period with the Tremont Temple enterprise, in Boston, would render his accession an acquisition greatly to be desired. Dr. Fulton is in hearty sympathy with and advocates the movement, and will refer to it in his sermon to be preached by him at the Oliver Street Church on Sunday next at 3 P. M. As to his rumored acceptance, however, of a call from that church, or severance from the Hanson Place Church, there is no probability of such an event taking place. The *Watchman and Reflector*, a well-known organ of the Baptist denomination, speaking of the "troubles" in Dr. Fulton's church, says: "The impression conveyed, or sought to be conveyed, that Dr. Fulton has not really as strong a hold on a large church and congregation as is common after so short a settlement, is very misleading. Passiveness and quiescence, or characteristic discretion, it may be, are not, it is well understood, the marked habitudes of the energetic, warm-hearted Pastor of Hanson Place Church. Those who seek to make him after an ideal model of their own, or to run him in their own grooves, or even by exaggerated or unwarranted statements, to break him down—as is too much the wont of some men when they are differed from, and their prejudices awakened—may all live to find out their mistake. We should all be wiser in allowing to an intense individuality, such as Dr. Fulton represents, a little freer scope than some are willing to accord it. To correct his confessed faults, it is not needful to run into others hardly less to be deprecated. Meanwhile, it were wise, perhaps only just, to allow the possession of decided virtues and merits in the man, as well as to insist that nothing but their opposite exists."

KNOX'S ALASKA CASSIMERES.—The name of this elegantly conceived Summer hat for gentlemen has a deliciously cool sound, suggestive of comfort. It is extremely light in weight and possesses all the qualities of excellence to secure for it the title of the favorite of the season. Buy your HATS at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store.—*Advertisement.*

OF ALL VARIETIES AND MATCHLESS EXCELLENCE.—We refer to KNOX'S stock of Summer HATS for gentlemen. His ALASKA CASSIMERES are of conspicuous elegance. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

DISGUSTING catarrh radically cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. PAIN PAINT prevents and also cures sun stroke, subdues all inflammation, bruises—all physical pains.—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST and most economical soap in use is PYLE'S O. K. Speaks for itself on trial.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Italy, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. James O. Kaler, Mrs. Ayres, Mr. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. and Miss Stiles, Mme. Marcelina Lino, Barclay Parsons and family, Thomas K. B. Nevison, Samuel R. Crumbaugh, Frederick W. Flint, Charles C. Milliken, W. B. Chapin, Rev. Robert Lewis and family, Miss Harriet Pook, Mrs. and Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hamilton, John Michle, John Hayhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beaton and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun sets.....7:27 | Moon sets..9:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:11 | Gov. Island.10:00 | Hell Gate..11:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, June 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Port au Prince, Laguayra, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Ships Dauntless, Chester, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; William Tapscott, Morgan, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks W. H. Genn, Collins, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Cleone, Maloney, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Bruglère & Aviles; Reindeer, Decker, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Gred Karlovach, (Aust.,) Giusti, Odessa, Slocovich & Co.; Abby Bacon, Merrill, Gibraltar for orders, D. B. Dearborn; Lamich, (Aust.,) Cobovich, Belfast, Ire., Benham & Boylen; Carmela, (Ital.,) Castellano, Cork or Falmouth, Lauro, Storey & Co.

Brigs Christina, (Br.,) Thomson, Cienfuegos, Jova, Terry & Co.; Bonita, (Br.,) Murphy, Plymouth, Eng., Heney & Parker; Keystone, Fredericks, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; J. & J. Yourdi, (Br.,) John, Cork or Falmouth, C. H. Going.

Schrs. John Wentworth, Lowell, St. Pierre, Mart., R. P. Buck & Co.; Mary A. Hyer, Hodgdon, Jeremio, I. R. Staples; Robert Myham, Deane, Eleuthera, I. R. Staples; J. S. Ingraham, Packard, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Addie H. Bird, Porter, Miragoane, Overton & Hawkins.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston June 1, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 62 hours, with naval stores to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Reed, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallet, Boston.

Steam-ship Elenora, Johnson, Portland, Me.

Ship Malta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mann, Liverpool, April 21, with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. May 20, lat. 43, lon. 44.57, passed a dismasted wreck water-logged, apparently a hermaphrodite brig, with letters L O V I on stern, (previously reported by steamer;) May 24, lat. 43, lon. 50, passed two icebergs.

Bark Johanna, (Ger.,) Koepke, Amsterdam 49 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. May 22, in lat. 42 55, lon. 49 25, passed an iceberg 60 feet high; next day, in lat. 43 35, lon. 51 03, saw an iceberg 150 feet in height. During last of April and first of May, while off Western Islands, between lat. 47 N. and 43 N. and lon. 24 W. and 30 W., encountered heavy westerly gales.

Bark Caroline, (Norw.,) Bugge, Havre 55 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. April 19, lat. 44 03, lon. 30 45, spoke bark Pauline McNeal, bound E.; May 19, lat. 41, lon. 50 32, ship Henry Pelham, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Bark Gebon, (Ital.,) Mondaini, Trapani 76 ds., with salt to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 15.

Bark Mary McKee, (of Philadelphia,) Sharp, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Rutlo, (Norw.,) Andersen, Swansea 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. May 20, lat. 40 30, lon. 48 45, saw two icebergs, one of them 50 feet high.

Bark Liberia, Richardson, Monrovia, W. C. A., 42 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Frank Wallace, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig J. F. Merry, (of Damariscotta,) Bradley, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. May 29, lat. 34 36, lon. 75 09, spoke ship Hampton Court, (Br.,) from Pensacola for Liverpool.

Brig Waubun, Spencer, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Amelia and Emma, Beal, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig Viola, Masterson, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Sld. barks Sooloo, for London; Mary Rideout, for Montevideo; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 4.—Sld. for United States ports: Hudson, Captain Pratt, Lizzie Gillespie, Princeton, Birmingham, Edwin, Matilda C. Smith, Sarah Ellen, Mozart, Esther, Isaac Hall, Favorit, Atlantic, Captain McKenzie, Panther.

Arr. from the United States on the 3d inst.: Escort, Ezil. Knudsvig, the latter at Tralee, Fortunato Padre.

Arr. on the 4th inst., Nelson, Hawthorne, Chasseur, the latter at Londonderry, Satama, Giuseppe, Bozzo, Providence.

Also arr., Olga, Minerva.

QUEENSTOWN, June 4.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin sld. hence to-day for New-York.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York May 26, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 4.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Nurnberg, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore May 24, for Bremen, arr. here yesterday.

NICKEL SILVER

AND

FINE WHITE METAL

Electro-Plated Table Ware

AND

Ornamental Art Work in Great Variety

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts WHERE NECESSARILY THE HARSHEST WEAR comes, and bearing the Trade-Mark

1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.

N.B.—This great improvement in Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A1 simply, and is plated 20 per cent. heavier than the ordinary market standard.

BRONZES, CLOCKS

AND

ORNAMENTS.

Starr & Marcus.

THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST ART WORKERS IN EUROPE.

NO. 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

KITCHEN OUTFITS

FROM $30.

DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES, $16 50. SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS, TRIPLE PLATE, $23 50. ALL KINDS OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER WARE,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Our stock of Tinned and Enameled Hollow Ware is of the very best to be procured in the American and Birmingham (England) markets, and is sold cheaper than the same quality of goods can be by any other house in the City. Our celebrated NONPAREIL

REFRIGERATORS

still take the lead, and the public are cautioned against investing in expensive untried EXPERIMENTS, costly all the year round. After twenty-seven years' experience in manufacturing a Refrigerator for the Household, we claim that our Nonpareil embraces every feature of practical value, combining the most perfect refrigeration with the least consumption of ice.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,

Cooper Institute, corner of 3d and 4th avs., New-York. Catalogue mailed free on application.

PHENIX Ins. Comp'y OF BROOKLYN

HAS REMOVED

ITS NEW-YORK OFFICE FROM NO. 173 BROADWAY TO

Western Union Building

THE PHENIX was organized in 1853 with a capital of $200,000, and during its long career it has

Never Made an Assessment

upon its stockholders, and but once has it "passed" a dividend. During its TWENTY-TWO YEARS it has not only been a good business enterprise for its stockholders, *(as every company must be in order to be an actual security to those who insure in it,)* but

It has Paid in Losses Over

Eleven Million Dollars

to its customers, having met with the Greatest Promptness losses to the amount of nearly

One Million Dollars

in the great fires of

Chicago and Boston,

which losses were at once adjusted and paid, in recognition not only of its obligation to do so, but as responding to the pressing needs of its patrons who had been so ruthlessly devastated by an unparalleled destruction of property.

The general affairs of the Company, including the inspection of its securities, have been subjected to a most rigid examination, and in detail, by its two committees on "Finance" and "Accounts" and the estimates as to values are rather under than over current market quotations, and the present condition of the Company is:

CAPITAL, - - -	$1,000,000 00
SURPLUS, - - -	1 183,956 12
Total Assets, - -	$2,183,956 12

THE PHENIX stands firmly by *established* and, in all cases, *full rates.* It exacts no more than fair ones for the risk. It writes. *No just and sound business man should expect or ask it to receive less.*

It is quite as much for the interests of all sound policy-holders as its own, that it should discriminate sharply against *doubtful risks, over insurance on property,* and that fair rates should be demanded. A company like THE PHENIX, having both the *disposition* and *ability* to make good its policies, not only in ordinary and moderate disasters, but *great conflagrations,* should be entitled, not only to the *best class of business,* but at *remunerative rates.*

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STEPHEN CROWELL, President........Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York
J. B. INGERSOLL, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, New-York
HENRY COLLINS, Collins, Downing & Co., Dry Goods, New-York
JOHN W. HICKS..........................Brooklyn, N. Y.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM......Banker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. B. MAXWELL, Maxwell & Graves, Bankers, New-York
GEORGE W. BERGEN, Valentine & Bergen, Grocers, Brooklyn
OLIVER HOYT, Hoyt Bros., Leather Merchants, New-York
CHARLES C. BETTS, Treasurer Brooklyn City Railroad
ALVIN C. BRADLEY, Attorney, No. 173 Broadway, New-York
F. E. SMITH.............Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn
AUGUSTUS STUDWELL, Washington Ice Company, Brooklyn
HARVEY E. HICKS...Commission Merchant, New-York
JOSEPH HASLEHURST, Haslehurst & Bro., Commission Merchants
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100,000 FEET OF RUBBER HOSE,

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OUTFITTING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS.

FINE DIAMONDS,

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Having secured a large stock of choice stones before the recent advance in price in Europe, we now offer a full assortment of fine White Diamond Earrings, Solitaires, weighing from two to three carats per pair, at the uniform rate of $118 currency per carat for any size. Mountings from $10 to $15 per pair extra. Also, single stones of similar size for rings at the same rate. The collection embraces all sizes: 2, 2⅛, 2¼, 2⅜, 2½, 2⅝, 2¾, 2⅞, and 3 carats per pair, mounted in the best and latest styles.

We are confident that no better goods can be found anywhere, and invite a critical examination from all who desire to purchase fine stones at close prices.

These stones will be sold with or without settings, as may be desired.

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GEO. L. BURR,

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Clothing Warehouses, { 138 & 140 } Fulton st., N. Y.

OUR STOCK for the present season is of immense extent and variety, and as usual embraces all the popular Styles and Fabrics for all ages and occupations.

SUMMER SUITS, $10, $15.
SUMMER SUITS, $20, $25.
SUMMER SUITS, $30, $35.
SUMMER SUITS, $40, $50.

The facilities of our large Custom Department are equal to the demands of the most exacting, and the VERY LOW PRICES meet the wishes of all.

Summer Coats, $1, $2.
Summer Coats, $3, $4.
Summer Coats, $5, $6.

White Vests, $1, $2.
White Vests, $3, $4.
White Vests, $5, $6.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING has always been a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages.

ODD GARMENTS, (Coats, Pants, and Vests,) at half cost and less.

BOYS' SUITS, $3, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $8, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $15, $20.

ORDERS BY MAIL.—BY OUR NEW RULES for SELF-MEASURE, (introduced in 1865, and used by thousands,) parties in all parts of the country order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most Perfect Fit attainable.

Sent Free. { RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples, Book of Fashions, and Price-list Sent Free on Application.

In writing for Samples please specify as nearly as possible kinds of goods required.

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WEST END HOTEL,

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Will open about June 20. Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, New York, or at the Hotel.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

YOU CAN BE SUITED

With Stylish Business Suits, Walking Suits, Dress Suits, Flannels, English Serge, and other Light-weight Clothing for Summer Wear.

WHITE VESTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

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PIANOS, LATE RAVEN & BACON.

Prices very low. Deal direct and save commissions.

We have no agents. Send for circular.

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CROQUET-SETTEES, WITH FOLDING Tent, Zero Refrigerators, Freezers, Croquet, &c., No. 110 Chambers st.

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MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

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The BEST is the CHEAPEST. Before purchasing your SUMMER OUTFIT see where you can get the BEST. Examine every garment as to trimmings and workmanship. ATTENTION is invited to our large and elegant assortment for Gents and Boys

A. RAYMOND & CO.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

1845. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1875.

ECONOMY, SECURITY.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

L. SPENCER GOBLE, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary. BENJ. C. MILLER, Treasurer.
B. J. MILLER, Actuary.

The following is a summary of the business of this Company from May 1, 1845:

Total Receipts	$74,397,520 70
Paid Losses and Endowments	17,187,583 26
Paid Dividends or Return Premiums	16,362,010 85
Paid Surrendered Policies	3,714,825 66
Paid Expenses—management, commissions, taxes, &c.	7,471,171 52

Assets, Jan. 1, 1875........$30,533,429 94

The ratios are—

Retained for Insurance Fund and Surplus	39.87
Returned Members and Families	50.09
Expenses	10.04

These results are more favorable to the insured than THOSE presented by any COMPANY in the world.

ALL KINDS OF APPROVED POLICIES ISSUED.

Dividends paid annually, or they can be applied on the accelerative endowment plan as ORIGINATED BY THIS COMPANY, to which particular attention is called.

ACCELERATIVE ENDOWMENT PLAN.

The plan is intended to meet the wants of those who wish protection for their dependents in case of premature death, and at the same time to make a wise provision for themselves in the event of surviving the productive period of life.

The plan proposes that instead of using dividends in reduction of the annual premium, the insured may, at his discretion, pay his premiums in full in cash, and surrender his dividends to the company. In consideration of this surrender, the company will agree to pay the sum assured when the policy-holder shall have attained a certain age, or at his previous death, instead of at death only, thus enabling him to procure an Endowment Policy at the usual rates charged for policies payable at death only.

If the policy is already an endowment, payable at a given age or previous death, the surrender of the dividend will enable the company to agree to pay the policy at a still younger age.

For example, a policy-holder has an "annual life policy" for $1,000, issued at age 35 the annual premium being $26, the sum assured being payable at *death only.* Assuming that at the end of the first year the company has a dividend of $5 20 to his credit, he could use this dividend in part payment of the second premium, or he could pay the premium in full, and surrender his dividend, in consideration of which surrender the company would agree to pay the sum assured at age 82, or previous death, instead of at death only. The surrender of the second year's dividend would probably enable the company to pay the policy at age 79, or previous death. Subsequent dividends being applied in the same manner, it is probable that by the time the sixth premium was paid the policy would have become converted into an endowment, payable at age 74, or previous death.

Since it is impossible for the company to guarantee any fixed rate of dividends, it is impracticable to predict the exact age at which a policy on the *accelerative endowment* plan will become payable; but in order that the operation of the plan may be clearly understood, tables have been prepared showing the results that may be expected on the assumption that the company's experience will be no less favorable in the future than it has been in the past.

If it should prove that the company could not pay the dividends shown in the third column of the accompanying tables, the policy would not become payable at so young an age; but inasmuch as the assumptions on which the dividends are based, are fully justified by the company's experience, not only since 1845, but also for the past five years, there is a corresponding chance that the results may prove more favorable than at at first anticipated.

The amounts which the company agrees to pay at the ages specified, are in all cases somewhat more than the amount assured, $1,000.

For example: With the policy issued at age 35, the first dividend of $5 20 would not warrant the company in agreeing to pay $1,000 at age 81, but would be sufficient to admit of the payment of $1,025 70 at age 82, provided, of course, that the policy be in force at that time.

Whenever the dividend is insufficient to enable the company to make the policy payable at an earlier date, it is applied so as to increase the amount payable at the maturity of the policy; it being remembered that in case of the policy maturing by the death of the insured the amount payable by the company will in every case be the sum assured ($1,000) and one post-mortem dividend.

The greater the age of the insured when the policy is issued, the shorter will be the term which must elapse before the policy will mature; so that in every case the policy-holder may expect to receive the sum assured at a reasonable age.

ILLUSTRATIONS

showing the operation of the ACCELERATIVE ENDOWMENT plan of Insurance, as applied to *Annual Life* policies issued at ages 50 and 35, and to a *Ten Premium Life* policy issued at age 35.

The Dividends shown in the third column of the tables are estimated on a basis no more favorable than is fully warranted by the company's past experience. (See note below Example III.)

EXAMPLE I.

Annual Life policy for $1,000 issued at age fifty, the yearly premium of $46 50 being paid in full, and the dividends, instead of being used in reduction of premium applied so as to make the policy payable at an earlier date.

Year.	Age	Estimated Dividend.	Age at which company will agree to pay the sum assured.	Amount Payable at such Age.
1st	50		At death only	$1,000 00
2d	51	$9 30	Eighty-three	1,002 77
3d	52	10 07	Eighty-one	1,043 22
4th	53	11 08	Seventy-nine	1,020 39
5th	54	12 13	Seventy-eight	1,052 84
6th	55	13 26	Seventy seven	1,068 13
7th	56	14 46	Seventy-six	1,071 15
8th	57	15 72	Seventy-five	1,065 18
9th	58	17 06	Seventy-four	1,052 65
10th	59	18 49	Seventy-three	1,035 28
11th	60	20 00	Seventy-two	1,014 26
12th	61	21 60	Seventy-two	1,069 83
13th	62	23 30	Seventy-one	1,040 61
14th	63	25 10	Seventy	1,007 63
15th	64	26 99	Seventy	1,052 99
16th	65	29 03	Sixty-nine	1,016 86
17th	66	31 18	Sixty-nine	1,057 49
18th	67	33 50	Sixty-eight	1,016 84

Amount Payable at Age Sixty-eight.

For Policy	$1,016 84
For Eighteenth Dividend	35 97
Total	$1,052 81
Eighteen Premiums paid	837 00

EXAMPLE II.

Annual Life policy for $1,000, issued at age 35, the yearly premium of $26 being paid in full, and the dividends, instead of being used in reduction of premium, applied so as to make the policy payable at an earlier date.

Year.	Age	Estimated dividend.	Age at which company will agree to pay the sum assured	Amount Payable at such Age.
1st	35		At death only	$1,000 00
2d	36	$5 20	Eighty-two	1,025 70
3d	37	5 72	Seventy-nine	1,013 01
4th	38	6 22	Seventy-seven	1,010 20
5th	39	6 77	Seventy-six	1,047 47
6th	40	7 35	Seventy-four	1,004 44
7th	41	7 99	Seventy-three	1,015 98
8th	42	8 65	Seventy-two	1,020 61
9th	43	9 37	Seventy-one	1,020 02
10th	44	10 15	Seventy	1,015 47
11th	45	10 97	Sixty-nine	1,007 74
12th	46	11 85	Sixty-nine	1,060 13
13th	47	12 78	Sixty-eight	1,046 47
14th	48	13 81	Sixty-seven	1,031 26
15th	49	14 89	Sixty-six	1,014 74
16th	50	16 06	Sixty-six	1,059 08
17th	51	17 31	Sixty-five	1,038 82
18th	52	18 63	Sixty-four	1,018 14
19th	53	20 07	Sixty-four	1,058 43
20th	54	21 59	Sixty-three	1,035 06
21st	55	23 24	Sixty-two	1,011 42
22d	56	24 98	Sixty-two	1,047 87
23d	57	26 89	Sixty one	1,022 05
24th	58	28 87	Sixty-one	1,057 08
25th	59	31 04	Sixty	1,029 20

Amount Payable at Age Sixty.

For Policy	$1,029 20
For Twenty-fifth Dividend	33 38
Total	$1,062 58
Twenty-five Premiums paid	650 00

EXAMPLE III.

Ten Premium Life Policy for $1,000, issued at age 35, the ten yearly premiums of $52 28 being paid in full, and the dividends, instead of being used in reduction of premium, applied so as to make the policy payable at an earlier date.

Year.	Age.	Estimated dividend.	Age at which company will agree to pay the sum assured.	Amount payable at such age.
1st	35		At death only	$1,000 00
2d	36	$7 04	Seventy-nine	1,005 91
3d	37	8 22	Seventy-six	1,032 01
4th	38	9 50	Seventy-three	1,014 89
5th	39	10 88	Seventy-one	1,022 13
6th	40	12 35	Sixty-nine	1,018 36
7th	41	13 95	Sixty-seven	1,007 68
8th	42	15 66	Sixty-six	1,033 50
9th	43	17 48	Sixty-four	1,013 47
10th	44	19 47	Sixty-three	1,032 04
11th	45	21 59	Sixty-one	1,006 69
12th	46	15 70	Sixty	1,002 25
13th	47	16 64	Sixty	1,036 93
14th	48	17 68	Fifty-nine	1,028 99
15th	49	18 77	Fifty-eight	1,019 37
16th	50	19 96	Fifty-seven	1,009 75
17th	51	21 23	Fifty-seven	1,039 53
18th	52	22 60	Fifty-six	1,027 10
19th	53	24 09	Fifty-five	1,014 08
20th	54	25 67	Fifty-four	1,000 51

Amount Payable at Age Fifty-four.

For Policy and Nineteenth Dividend	$1,000 51
Ten Premiums paid	522 80

The results shown by the foregoing tables cannot, from the nature of the case, be *guaranteed,* as the dividends are only estimates founded on the company's past experience.

The dividends which the company will be able to pay from year to year, are of course liable to be either greater or less than the *estimated* amounts, which are only given as illustrations of what might *reasonably* be expected.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ACCELERATIVE ENDOWMENT PLAN

over any yet offered to the public will be apparent when the following features are considered:

It can be applied to any policy, whether "Life" or "Endowment," to old business as well as new, where there is no premium loan or where the existing premium loan shall be paid off.

It enables one to obtain an "Endowment" policy at the usual "Life" rates.

The expenses incident to this form of "Endowment" Insurance, being no greater than in case of "Life" policies, its superiority to the old style Endowment will be readily perceived.

It not only has the effect of constantly reducing the age at which the company will agree to pay the policy, but also every dividend so applied becomes itself the source of future surplus, thus causing the dividends to increase much more rapidly from year to year than would be the case if they were used in payment of the annual premiums.

The assured can, in any year, apply his dividend in payment of premium, and allow the time at which the policy matures to remain as at the previous year's settlement.

As each dividend is surrendered, the company will make a positive agreement as to the time at which the policy will be paid, and the amount payable at such time.

If at any time the assured becomes disappointed or dissatisfied with the plan, he is at liberty to use his future dividends in payment of premium, and to retain all the advantages accruing from the surrender of past dividends.

If at any time the party should be unable or unwilling to continue payment of premiums, the company will within three months from the date of lapse, allow the equitable value of the policy in paid-up insurance.

THE ABOVE CONSIDERATIONS WILL SPECIALLY DEMONSTRATE THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ACCELERATIVE ENDOWMENT TO THE TONTINE AND OTHER ACCUMULATIVE PLANS NOW IN USE.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD,

STATE AGENT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Liberal arrangements made with those desiring to act as canvassers. Previous knowledge of the business not essential.